



Daily Report

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Daily Report

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CONTENTS

29 April 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

General

UN Envoy Describes Military, Security Aims [XINHUA]	1
Tianjin Hosts Talks on Property Protection [XINHUA]	1

United States & Canada

Censure on Prisoner-Made Exports 'Groundless' [XINHUA]	1
WEN WEI PO Views MFN Decision Impact	2
Part I [28 Apr]	2
Part II [29 Apr]	3
TA KUNG PAO Eyes MFN Status Revocation	5
Part I [23 Apr]	5
Part II [27 Apr]	6
Part III [29 Apr]	7
Ministry Views U.S. 'Section 301' Action [RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION 29 Apr]	8

Soviet Union

Gorbachev's Resignation Offer Rejected [XINHUA]	8
Jiang Zemin Meets Leningrad Delegation [XINHUA]	9

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Reactions to UN Cease-Fire Appeal on Cambodia	9
Cambodian Resistance Support [XINHUA]	9
Vietnam Welcomes Appeal [XINHUA]	10
Thai Policy Unchanged [XINHUA]	10
Cambodia Reports Presence of Vietnamese Troops [XINHUA]	10

Near East & South Asia

Medium-Range Missile Sale to Pakistan Denied [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	11
Tunisian President Ben Ali Continues Visit	11
Tunis Notes Li Peng Meeting [Tunis Radio]	11
Foreign Ministers Meet [Tunis Radio]	11
Tunisian Press Hails Cooperation [XINHUA]	12
Jiang Zemin, Ben Ali Meet [XINHUA]	12
Tunis Covers Talks [Tunis Radio]	12
Ben Ali Addresses Envoys [Tunis Radio]	13
Visit to Shanghai [XINHUA]	13
Yang Shangkun Bids Farewell [XINHUA]	13
Egyptian Assembly Speaker Departs for Beijing [XINHUA]	14
Meets Li Peng [XINHUA]	14

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political & Social

Leaders Write Inscriptions for Youth Paper [XINHUA]	15
Li Peng Meets, Comends Cartographers [XINHUA]	15
Leaders Meet Technology Conference Participants [XINHUA]	16
Li Peng Greets Labor Service Association [XINHUA]	17
National Meeting on State Asset Management [XINHUA]	17
Li Peng Speaks [XINHUA]	18
Wang Bingqian Speaks [XINHUA]	19
Commentator on Protecting Assets [XINHUA]	19
Forum Marks Publication of New Lenin Edition [XINHUA]	20
Li Ruihuan Speech [XINHUA]	21
Li Ruihuan Attends Model Workers Celebration [XINHUA]	22
Officials Speak at Party Building Seminar	23
Jiang Zemin on Modernization [XINHUA]	23
Song Ping on Development [XINHUA]	24
Song Ping Writes Foreword to Book Collection [XINHUA]	24
Preface on Party's Leadership [XINHUA]	24
Zou Jiahua Inspects Guangxi's Development [XINHUA]	25
Li Tieying Visits Shanghai Universities [Beijing TV]	25
Addresses Qinghua University [XINHUA]	26
Qiao Shi Inspects Zhejiang Province [XINHUA]	27
Ji Pengfei Mourns WEN WEI PO Official [XINHUA]	28
Qiao Shi Greets Democratic Party Anniversary [XINHUA]	28
Ding Guangen Speaks [XINHUA]	29
Deng Pufang, Wang Zhen on Welfare of Handicapped [XINHUA]	30
Editorial Stresses Population Control [XINHUA]	31
Tibet To Speed Up Trials Ahead of Anniversary [AFP]	32
Tibet 'Inalienable Part' of China [XINHUA]	33
Article Reviews Tibetans' Right of Autonomy [RENMING RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION 25 Apr]	33
Tibetan Culture Being Preserved [XINHUA]	36
Nearly 2,000 Tibetans Return From Abroad [XINHUA]	37

Military

Deng, Others Write '8th Company' Inscriptions [XINHUA]	38
Chi Haotian Stresses Strict Military Training [XINHUA]	38
Liu Jingsong Inspects Heilongjiang Reserves [HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 17 Mar]	39

Economic & Agricultural

Prices of Rationed Grain, Edible Oil To Rise [XINHUA]	39
Henan Farmers Beaten for Not Planting Tobacco [AFP]	40

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

East Region

Lu Rongjing Addresses CPC Work Committee [ANHUI RIBAO 17 Apr]	41
Anhui Governor Holds Forum on Manager Training [Hefei Radio]	41
Anhui Holds Public Security Conference [ANHUI RIBAO 17 Apr]	42
State Council Approves Anhui Technological Zone [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	42
Fujian Governor Reports Progress in 1990 [Fuzhou Radio]	43
Foreign Trade Discussed at Fujian Congress [XINHUA]	43
Jiangsu, Sichuan Sign Cooperation Agreement [Nanjing Radio]	44
Ample Food Grain, Edible Oil Supply in Jiangsu [Nanjing Radio]	44
Jiangxi Leader at Meeting on Rural Population [Nanchang Radio]	45
Jiang Chunyun Speaks at Work Conference [Jinan Radio]	46

Sewage Treatment Plant Built in Qingdao [DAZHONG RIBAO 27 Mar]	46
Shanghai's Wu Bangguo Meets Jilin Delegation [Shanghai Radio]	47
Shanghai Vice Mayor: Pudong 'Top Priority' [XINHUA]	47
Shanghai People's Congress Plenary Sessions	47
Third Session Deliberates Program [Shanghai Radio]	47
Fourth Plenum Hears Work Report [Shanghai Radio]	48
Shanghai Airport Criticized for Inefficiency [XINHUA]	48
Zhejiang Governor Urges Population Control [ZHEJIANG RIBAO 14 Apr]	49

Central-South Region

Guangzhou Suffers Increasing Drought [Guangzhou Radio]	49
Output of Guangzhou Development Zone Viewed [XINHUA]	50
Guangdong Exports Up: Market Variety Sought [CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) 28 Apr]	50
Guangdong Probes Over 500 Economic Crimes [Guangzhou Radio]	51
Counterfeiting Gangs Rounded Up in Guangxi [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	51
Reform, Open Policy Promote Economy in Hainan [XINHUA]	51
Henan Secretary Advocates Red-Flag Canal Spirit [Zhengzhou Radio]	52
Wuhan Cracks Down on Criminals [Wuhan Radio]	53
Further on Trial [AFP]	53
Xiong Qingquan Discusses Governor's Report [Changsha Radio]	53
Hunan Governor Reports on Development Plans [Changsha Radio]	54

Southwest Region

Sichuan Secretary Addresses Theory Work Meeting [Chengdu Radio]	54
Sichuan Schools Aid Family Planning Efforts [XINHUA]	55
Congress Committee Meeting Closes in Lhasa [Lhasa TV]	55
Fifth Tibet Regional People's Congress Opens [XINHUA]	56
Commentary Marks Opening [Lhasa TV]	56
Three Criminals Executed in Tibet [Lhasa TV]	57
Self-Employment Increase Noted in Lhasa [XINHUA]	57
Family-Based Production in Southern Tibet [XINHUA]	58
Producer of Tibetan-Dubbed Telefilms Profiled [XINHUA]	58
Tibet Develops Tibetan Language Education [XINHUA]	59

North Region

Beijing Mayor Outlines Municipal Goals [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	60
Beijing Stresses Family Planning Priority [CHINA DAILY 29 Apr]	60
Beijing Rally Commends Ideological Workers [BEIJING RIBAO 25 Mar]	61
Hebei Province Awards Medal to Labor Models [Shijiazhuang Radio]	62
Bu He Presents Government Work Report	63
Discusses Opening Up [Hohhot Radio]	63
Speaks on Government Reform [Hohhot Radio]	63
Views Living Standards [Hohhot Radio]	64
Reports Objectives [Hohhot Radio]	64
Wang Qun Joins Meeting of Hohhot Deputies [Hohhot Radio]	64
Inner Mongolia People's Congress Holds Plenum [Hohhot Radio]	65
Nonparty Forum on Personnel Affairs Held [Hohhot Radio]	66
Tianjin People's Congress Eyes Municipal Growth [XINHUA]	66
Tianjin Privately Owned Enterprises Increase [TIANJIN RIBAO 1 Apr]	67
Tianjin 1990 Export Achievements Reported [TIANJIN RIBAO 31 Mar]	67

TAIWAN

President Li To Define Mainland's Status [CNA]	68
Hao Says Anticommunist Policy To Be Maintained [CNA]	68
SEF Advance Team Departs for Mainland [CNA]	68
SEF Delegation To Visit Mainland 28 Apr [CNA]	68

New Task Force To Aid Investment in Mainland [CNA]	69
Investment on Mainland Exceeds \$750 Million [CNA]	69
Judicial Yuan Chief May Resign From Party Post [CNA]	69
Legislator Says DPRK Adopts Open-Door Policy [CNA]	70
Li Accepts Communications Minister's Resignation [CNA]	70
Economy Shows Signs of Recovery in 1st Quarter [CNA]	71
Export Processing Zone To Be Set Up in Panama [CNA]	71
Vice Foreign Minister Returns From Japan, ROK [CNA]	71
Taiwan-Malaysia Tax Exemption Talks Fail [CNA]	72
Nicaraguan Envoy Notes Upcoming Li Visit [CNA]	72

General

UN Envoy Describes Military, Security Aims

OW2704004891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0037 GMT 27 Apr 91

[Text] United Nations, April 26 (XINHUA)—China today in a working paper called on the states with the largest arsenals to take lead in making public information concerning their military matters and enhance the sense of security of other countries and regions by halting their arms race and drastically reducing their armaments.

The document entitled "China's Basic Position on Objective Information on Military Matters" was presented this morning by Ambassador Hou Zhitong, head of the Chinese delegation to the 1991 session of the Disarmament Commission which is currently considering the item of "The Objective Information on Military Matters."

The four-part document points out that the exchange of objective information on military matters among U.N. member states in the light of their specific circumstances is conducive to greater openness and transparency, enhanced mutual trust, and the relaxation of tensions, thus contributing to the promotion of disarmament and the strengthening of peace and security. But, it must be carried out on the basis of strictly abiding by the U.N. Charter and the five principles of mutual respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence, and opposing and eliminating the use or threat of use of force in international affairs. [sentence as received]

"As states vary in their military strength and policy, their impact on the security of other countries is not the same," the document says.

"At the international level," the document emphasizes, "states with the largest and most sophisticated nuclear and conventional arsenals and the military alliance have the obligation to take the lead in making public information concerning their military matters, and under the current circumstances should start with publicizing information on their offensive military forces, such as their long-range fighting capable naval and air forces. They should also enhance the sense of other countries and regions by halting their arms race and drastically reducing their armaments, thereby promoting international peace and security."

The document says there is "no universally applicable formula" for the exchange of objective information on military matters. States can formulate through consultations at their own initiative practicable measures in this regard.

Concerning the scope of the exchange, the document says that states can formulate through consultations bilateral confidence-building measures in the military sphere, such as the refrain from any military exercise directed against each other along the border, limit and inform the [as received] scale, frequency and geographical scope of military exercises at border areas, invite each other to observe military exercises, and exchange annual plans on relevant military activities.

"These measures may create conditions for possible further regional arrangements" the document says.

It urges the United Nations to examine and formulate by consensus guidelines and recommendations concerning the exchange of objective information on military matters as well as encourage and promote the exchange activities.

Tianjin Hosts Talks on Property Protection

OW2804132491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1146 GMT 28 Apr 91

[Text] Tianjin, April 28 (XINHUA)—Two hundred Chinese and overseas law experts opened a three-day meeting in Tianjin Saturday to discuss laws concerning investment and intellectual property.

The seminar is co-sponsored by the All-China Lawyers Association and the Asia-Pacific Lawyers Association.

During the meeting, participants from 14 countries and regions will focus on ways to provide legislative protection concerning issues of investment, foreign trade, taxation, and use of land.

In his opening speech, Deputy Minister Lu Jian of the Justice Ministry said that the meeting is an opportunity for China to gain experience in these areas by listening to the experiences of other countries and regions.

During the past decade China has drafted a number of laws on the protection of trademarks, patents and copyrights, as well as a set of laws protecting the interests and rights of foreign investments.

United States & Canada

Censure on Prisoner-Made Exports 'Groundless'

OW2904142691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1416 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today that it is entirely groundless to bring a charge on China that it relied on prisoners' products to expand its export.

While answering a question from correspondents, the spokesman said China's reform-through-labour units are not allowed to do any export business.

Some correspondents asked: American congressman Mr. Frank Wolf, who had just paid a visit to China, displayed five pairs of stockings he got when he visited a prison factory in Beijing at a hearing held recently by the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate, and censured China for exporting prison-made products to the United States. What is your comment on this?

The spokesman said: The Chinese economic and trade departments have never granted reform-through-labour units any right to engage in foreign trade. The Chinese authorities on economic and trade administration exercise their authority through such administrative measures as issuance of export licenses and export quotas. The export is also subject to strict supervision and control of the Chinese customs. The reform-through-labour units are not allowed to do any export business. The purpose of Chinese departments in organizing prisoners in productive labour is to educate and help them turn into useful citizens of the society. And at the same time, this will help improve the livelihood and welfare of the prisoners. It is entirely groundless to bring a charge on China that it relied on prisoners' products to expand its export.

During congressman Frank Wolf's visit to China last March, the Chinese side, with a fact-finding approach and for promoting mutual understanding, expounded our principled positions on questions of human rights, religion and the family planning. It is regrettable that the congressman distorted and made unwarranted charges on the policies of the Chinese Government after he returned to the United States and that he accused China of exporting prison-made products to the United States at a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing. In fact, those five pairs of stockings he displayed were given to him as a gift by the warden out of good-will when he visited a prison and a workshop. The warden stated explicitly that their products have never been exported, and that most of their products are only for sale within the reform-through-labour units while a small part of the products are sold on the domestic market through the normal channel. It is difficult to understand why the congressman abused the hospitality of his host by spreading such a sensational allegation.

WEN WEI PO Views MFN Decision Impact

Part I

HK2804061291 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 28 Apr 91 p 1

[Special article by Kuan Wen-liang (7070 2429 0081), WEN WEI PO special correspondent in New York: "Will the United States Revise Its Global Strategy Without Scruple?: Reflections on Possible Decision of the United States on Extension of Most-Favored-Nation Treatment to China"—Part I]

[Text] New York, 27 Apr (WEN WEI PO)

Diplomacy Is Determined by Political and Economic Factors

Recently, some American congressmen and mass media called for revoking China's most-favored-nation (MFN) status or granting this status to China conditionally on the grounds of the alleged violation of human rights in China and the alleged deficit incurred by the United States in its trade with China. However, according to the U.S. diplomatic and political tradition, these two factors have never affected major diplomatic policies.

In the U.S. government, some people like to make high-sounding human rights statements toward foreign countries. In reality, however, the vague human rights concept of the United States has never affected the formulation of foreign policy; instead it is merely a chessman in supporting the established foreign policy. Trade deficits have never become an obstacle to friendly diplomatic relations. The United States has always been involved in trade disputes with Japan, Western Europe, and other countries, but the disputes can be settled through negotiations. Whether the Bush Administration will maintain China's MFN status will mainly be determined by political and economic interests.

There was a so-called Jackson-Wanike [3907 1441 0344] Trade Amendment in the United States. It was put forward by Senator Jackson (Democrat, Washington State) on the grounds of protesting against the Soviet Union's obstruction of Jewish emigration, and it was adopted by Congress. At that time, the White House had no intention of vetoing the bill, because the United States and the Soviet Union still stood at the stage of cold war, and the U.S. government was willing to pursue such a policy. The adoption of the bill was completely decided by political considerations rather than the human rights standards.

Human Rights Have Never Been a Decisive Factor

In the past 30 years, the U.S. government has never take human rights as a major factor in the formulation of its foreign policy. Among the last several presidents, Carter was the one who most energetically talked about human rights, but the Carter Administration continued to support the autocratic and brutal rule of Iran's Pahlavi family. President Reagan also always supported and favored the rightist military regimes in El Salvador and Panama whose human rights records were very bad. Like his predecessor, President Bush also gave economic and military assistance to Saddam Husayn's "Satanic regime" in Iraq, and did not turn on Saddam until Iraqi troops invaded and occupied Kuwait and threatened the interests of the West.

All U.S. Presidents gave little heed to international opinion, and were opposed to the action of imposing full-scale sanctions against the white people's racist regime in South Africa. Israel brutally killed innumerable Palestinian people and arbitrarily trampled upon the Arab people's human rights, but Israel was always shielded and coddled by all the current and previous

U.S. governments. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait flagrantly reject U.S.-style human rights, but the United States still treat them as allies. The human rights records of the regimes led by Chiang Kai-shek, Park Chung-hee, Nguyen Van Thieu, and Marcos were all disgusting. According to its human rights diplomacy standards, the United States should have long drawn a clear line of demarcation between it and those regimes and would have imposed severe sanctions against them. However, the United States in fact not only offered tremendous economic assistance to them, but also provided military protection for them.

Human Rights Diplomacy Is Nothing But A Trick

Although the United States has never actually pursued human rights diplomacy, it has frequently play the trick of human rights diplomacy. The U.S. Congress has played the "human rights card" from time to time to argue with the administration, because Congress did not want to see the power to make foreign policy completely monopolized by the White House and the Department of State. As a result, some congressmen and senators like to make heavy weather of the human rights issue. The executive branch sometimes also likes to collaborate with Congress on using human rights issue to exert pressure on some foreign countries. However, generally speaking, Congress is never responsible for making specific foreign policies, and its influence on the making of foreign policy is slight. The initiative for making foreign policy is always held tightly in the hands of the executive branch. The President not only formulates but also executes foreign policy. There is no lack of cases in the history of the United States in which congressmen were not aware of the actual foreign policy that was being pursued by the executive branch.

In general, the U.S. president formulates all the major foreign policy decisions according to their priority in the national interests (although some decisions may be erroneous). If the Bush Administration is to revoke China's MFN status, that will certainly be a well-considered decision. Otherwise, he would not have recklessly removed the cornerstone of U.S.-Chinese relations. If that is the case, Bush may have to consider the following strategic issues:

The Revocation of the MFN Status Will Have Wide Impact

- U.S. foreign policy will undergo a major structural change: China will be taken as an enemy who should be excluded and isolated from the new world order, and there will be no need to cooperate with China in the international community. A politically stable and economically developed China will no longer be in line with U.S. interests.
- The United States will substantially adjust its strategy toward the western Pacific: China will be encircled and blockaded once again, and Beijing will be isolated. The United States will fully withdraw its economic interests in the Chinese mainland and in Hong Kong.

At the same time, Washington must also reconsider problems in the Korean peninsula, Cambodian, and Taiwan and their solutions. It is even necessary to sum up and readjust the purposes of U.S.-Japanese relations and U.S.-ASEAN relations.

- The United States will allow a serious retrogression of U.S.-Chinese relations: The strategic principle that was established after U.S.-Chinese relations were thawed in 1971. Cooperation and exchanges developed in various fields in the past 20 years will be sacrificed if necessary. The significance of the three joint communiques issued by the two countries will be lost. There will be all-round changes in the United States' approach to the Taiwan issue....

If the Bush Administration has not deeply and carefully considered the above-mentioned issues or has never prepared for the outcome of the strategic changes, the U.S. government will not recklessly decide to revoke China's MFN status according to a mature and sensible viewpoint of international politics. In history, however, not all major diplomatic decisions made by the U.S. government were based on mature and sensible consideration.

Part II

HK2904084091 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 29 Apr 91 p 2

["Special article" by Kuan Wen-liang (7070 2429 0081), WEN WEI PO special correspondent in New York: "Five Issues Must Be Considered When Dismantling the Foundation Stone—Reflections on Whether the United States Will Continue To Provide China With Most Favored Nation Treatment"—Part II]

[Text] New York, 28 Apr—Because of the collapse of the East European camp, the political and economic crises in the Soviet Union, and U.S. victory in the Gulf war, some people think that the United States is the only superpower in the present-day world and that it can do whatever it likes in the international arena. In international politics, superpower politics is different from doing whatever one likes. The former describes a country's overall strength (in most cases, economic and military strength), whereas the latter involves the balance of regional forces, the alliance of international members, the restrictions of civilized values, and other complicated factors. For the last 200 years, no country has been able to overlook the existence of other countries and their people or to do whatever it wishes; if it does, it will meet with thorough failure. The United States, the strongest country in the present-day world, is no exception.

If the Bush Administration is sensible, it will decide the policy toward China only by considering the country's interests, no matter how superior the U.S. international position is. When the U.S. Government considers dismantling the foundation stone of U.S.-Sino relations (abolishing China's most favored nation status), it must consider the following points:

It Cannot Impose an Economic Blockade Against China

1. Economically, it cannot blockade China. U.S.-Sino trade amounted to \$11.7 billion last year, and topped 20 billion [no monetary unit provided] if calculated with reexport trade. China's average annual economic growth rate stands at 6-7 percent. With 1.1 billion people, there is huge market potential. No one can deny China's economic development in the last 10 years, no matter what their political stand is. Apart from the United States, China also has other trade and investment partners, such as Japan, West Europe, and developing countries and regions.

Trade between the mainland and Hong Kong alone amounted to \$26.4 billion last year, and this trade has grown 20 percent annually for the last 10 years. At the end of last year, there were 22,000 Hong Kong- and Macao-invested enterprises on the mainland, with \$23 billion of negotiated capital. Last year, Taiwan-mainland trade topped \$4 billion and negotiated investments from Taiwan businessmen totaled 800 million [no monetary unit provided]. These two figures will increase by a wide margin.

The day has gone once and for all when the United States could impose economic blockades against China. U.S. negotiated investments in China amount to \$4.3 billion, more than Japan's and Europe's. This fact shows that, for the last 10 years, U.S. entrepreneurs never intended to give up the Chinese market. People with some knowledge will ask: Will the United States tolerate Japanese and EEC entry into the Chinese market ahead of it?

That the U.S. Economy Has Declined Is a Foregone Conclusion

2. The U.S. economic decline cannot be averted. Japan and the EEC have adequate economic strength to challenge the United States, and Japan's and Europe's economic growth rates will continue to overwhelm the United States'. The U.S. economy has declined in the last 10 years, with trade deficits ranging from \$70-\$80 billion. Although the U.S. dollar's devaluation in recent years has been favorable to U.S. exports, this factor alone will not help change the situation. Many academics and experts have criticized the U.S. economic structure and system. The United States will find it impossible to compete with Japan or Europe in the future.

Twenty percent of U.S. transnational enterprises' profits come from overseas, which is almost twice the amount in the 1970's. This proves that there is little opportunity within the country for the U.S. economy to develop; big enterprises will rely more on foreign markets. Backwardness in the U.S. banking business has astonished foreigners. Its banking business is being replaced by Japan's and the output value of its manufacturing industry accounts for one-third of the GNP.... We cannot help asking: What will it rely on in its economic competition against Japan and the EEC? Even those arrogant Congressmen dare not answer this question!

The United States Is Secretly Worried About East Asia

3. The United States is indeed worried that it will have to withdraw its influence from East Asia. Delicate changes took place in East Asia in the late 1980's. U.S.-Japanese economic conflicts worsened and Tokyo began to develop independently and to separate itself from the United States. The publication of the book "A Japan That Can Say 'No'" shocked some people in and outside the government. Relaxation appeared on the Korean peninsula with Pyongyang and Seoul shifting from confrontation to dialogue. They will inevitably shift from dialogue to exchanges in the late 1990's. In the last two years, breakthroughs have been made in exchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait, with smiles replacing enmity. A shift from exchanges to the study of reunification will inevitably occur in the coming 10 years. Hong Kong will be returned to China in six years and the 100-year-long British colonialist rule will end.

How to maintain U.S. interests in East Asia is an important point for Washington's consideration in the 1990's. If this problem is not handled well, U.S. influence could disappear from East Asia. With the exception of U.S.-Japanese relations, which are not restricted by Beijing, three of the above four factors are directly or indirectly connected with China. The abolition of China's most favored nation status will seriously harm [yan zhong shou sun 0917 6850 0649 2275] U.S.-Sino relations and affect U.S. interests on the Korean peninsula, and in Taiwan and Hong Kong. For example, Hong Kong will suffer a loss of \$10 billion and the U.S. position in Hong Kong will be shaken. Now Japan's investment in Hong Kong's manufacturing industry is replacing the United States' and ranks first among foreign investments in Hong Kong.

In the 1990's, the United States should make efforts to protect its interests on the basis of mutual benefit with a cooperative attitude. It cannot resort to military threats or economic monopoly any longer.

It Is Difficult for the United States To Preserve Its Influence in Southeast Asia

4. U.S. influence in Southeast Asia is weakening. ASEAN is gradually getting away from U.S. influence despite the latter's eagerness to restore relations with Vietnam. Recently, some ASEAN members proposed forming an "East Asia economic community" which would include China. It is still brewing but it reflects the intention of some economically emerging countries in the 1990's to unite the East Asian region into an economic and trade zone in the western Pacific, excluding the United States.

Economic development in the western Pacific will rank first in the world in the 1990's. Now this region is already the United States' biggest trade partner. The United States is not located in the western Pacific but has major interests in this region. U.S. influence will weaken following the expansion of East Asia's economic strength (this seems inevitable), including ASEAN's economic

strength. The arrival of this day means the end of the 100-year-long U.S. economic hegemonist position!

The United States Cannot Independently Resolve Problems

5. The United States cannot independently resolve regional issues. Although the United States possesses the most advanced weapons and military technology in the world, it cannot independently resolve regional issues. Let us give two examples: It had to ask its allies to "give donations for military expenditures" during the Gulf war and to obtain UN approval for "troop dispatches." China is a developing country but plays a decisive role in the international community and the settlement of some regional issues. The United States cannot exclude China from the world order.

China is one of the five UN Security Council's permanent member nations and has key influence on matters involving the United Nations and its relevant committees. In the South-North dialogue, its right to speak cannot be overlooked. In controlling nuclear proliferation, the United States also requires China's cooperation. In resolving regional issues, China plays a role in Asia. For example, the United States must take China into consideration on the Cambodian and Korean peninsula issues. In broader aspects, Washington has to take account of Beijing's attitude while forming its western Pacific strategy.

All these factors suggest to the Bush Administration that dismantling the foundation stone of U.S.-Sino relations will not be beneficial to the country or the people [yu guo wu yi 2456 0948 2477 4135, yu min wu li 2456 3046 2477 0448]. In exchanges between two countries, one side will hurt the other side's national respect if it says "you need more than I do." But international reality is a ruthless game. The United States, which has many research experts in international issues, knows very well how to survive in this game.

TA KUNG PAO Eyes MFN Status Revocation

Part I

HK2304071491 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO
in Chinese 23 Apr 91 p 2

["Special article" by staff reporter Lin Ning (2651 1337): "Positive Factors for Improved Relations—Prospects for Sino-U.S. Relations"—Part I]

[Text] The U.S. Congress will soon start its annual examination and debate on the most-favored-nation treatment for certain countries. Both Chinese and foreign businessmen attending the current Guangzhou Trade Fair are paying serious attention to this. If people say that there is still a shadow over Sino-U.S. relations, the focus is none other than the "human rights" and "trade deficit" issues raised by the United States.

As everyone knows, last year the U.S. House of Representatives adopted a bill by a vote of 384 to 30 on conditional restrictions on the most-favored-nation treatment for China. This was regarded as "the grimmest time" for Sino-U.S. relations. On 24 May last year the Bush Administration, prevailing over all dissenting views, decided to extend this treatment to China for another year. It also vetoed the Congressional resolution by exercising the veto power.

Cornerstone of Bilateral Economic and Trade Relations

The extension will expire at the end of this May. Therefore, the result of the new round of debate may directly affect the future development of Sino-U.S. relations, including the interests of Hong Kong, which is a matter of vital importance.

The Sino-U.S. trade relations agreement, especially the article on the most-favored-nation treatment, is the cornerstone of the economy and industry of both countries. It enables the bilateral economic and trade relations to be established on a no-discrimination basis. The agreement includes the establishment of commercial and trade organizations, the protection of patent rights, trademarks, and copyrights on a mutually reciprocal basis, and the solution of bilateral trade problems through consultation. Since the agreement went into effect, Sino-U.S. trade has been developing rapidly. This development was even faster than the most optimistic predictions and expectations of the economists of both countries before normal diplomatic relations were established.

According to figures provided by U.S. Customs, the volume of Sino-U.S. trade, which was only \$2.4 billion in 1979, reached respectively \$10.4 billion in 1987, \$14.3 billion in 1988, \$17.8 billion in 1989, and \$20 billion in 1990. From this we can see that the most-favored-nation treatment is the key to a long-term development of Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations on the basis of mutual benefit.

If the most-favored-nation treatment is abolished or retained under certain conditions, the Sino-U.S. trade agreement will become a mere scrap of paper, and the volume of trade between the two countries will drop by a big margin. This will seriously damage [yan zhong sun hai 0917 6850 2275 1346] the economic and trade relations between both countries and further endanger [jin er wei ji 6651 5079 0604 0644] bilateral relations. This is by no means mere alarmist talk.

High-Level Contacts, Providing Loans

For this reason, some people of insight in the international community have spared no efforts to persuade the relevant sides to help Sino-U.S. relations out of the deep valley. Last November, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen paid a visit to the United States and met with President Bush on 30 November. Thus, the high-level contacts between China and the United States were restored since "4 June."

Last December, Schifter, assistant secretary for human rights and humanitarian affairs of the U.S. Department of State, visited China. On 10 March this year, Solomosa, assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs, also paid a visit to China. He emphasized that "we are making active and constructive cooperation with the Chinese Government and have received a series of constructive responses." Obviously, the Bush Administration is making a comparatively reasonable consideration of Sino-U.S. relations. It knows very well the important position of the most-favored-nation treatment in these relations. This will help greatly the solution of main differences between the two countries through negotiations.

Overseas observers have noted that since the end of last year, the U.S. Government has never obstructed the World Bank in restoring normal loans to China. The U.S. Import and Export Bank, which is under government control, has also provided China with a mixed loan amounting to \$127.5 billion. It has never ceased to provide China with subsidies for the purchase of U.S. wheat. At least this shows that the U.S. Government is adopting a cautious attitude.

It is undeniable that China's current political situation is stable and its economy has gained an upturn from a low tide. China has continued to implement the policy of reform and opening up to the outside world. For example, it has speeded up development in southeastern Guangdong and the development of Pudong. It has also given lenient treatment to those who were detained after the "4 June" incident and who have promised to mend their ways. Undoubtedly, all this will play a positive role [ji ji zuo yong 4480 2817 0155 3938] in promoting Sino-U.S. relations. Especially on a series of major international issues, China has adopted a responsible attitude and a stand of cooperation with the international community. Its attitude toward the Gulf war, the peaceful solution of the Cambodian crisis, and efforts to stabilize the situation on the Korean peninsula will help improve its international image and increase its international prestige.

Conducive to Improving Bilateral Relations

After the summit conference of seven Western countries, which was held last summer, Japan restored its third loans to China. Recently, it announced that it would provide China with a resources loan. Japanese Prime Minister Kaifu prepares to visit China in the near future. The European Community and Australia have announced one after another the lifting economic sanctions on China. Britain has restored implementation of the agreement on the second soft loans. British Foreign Secretary Hurd and Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama have visited China one after another. The obvious changes in the relations between China and Western countries are certainly the result of the development of China's domestic political situation. At least,

it indicates a good international atmosphere. It is believed that this is conducive to the improvement of Sino-U.S. relations.

Some people of insight in the United States also believe that maintaining friendly relations with China conforms to the global strategy of the United States. It is also important for maintaining a stable situation in the Asian-Pacific region. Abolishing the most-favored-nation treatment to China will indicate a big retrogression [da da hou ti 1129 1129 0683 6622] in Sino-U.S. relations. Just as was pointed out by THE BOSTON GLOBE in its editorial: "Do Not Close China's Doors."

Part II

HK2704060491 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO
in Chinese 27 Apr 91, p 2

["Special article" by staff reporter Li Ning (2651 1337): "Adopt Measures To Remove Hurdles in Trade—Prospects for Sino-U.S. Relations"—Part II]

[Text] Guangzhou 26 Apr (TA KUNG PAO)—The differences in social systems and economic structures between China and the United States have, beyond a doubt, resulted in a certain gap between their views.

China and the United States have resumed contacts at the top levels in recent years with U.S. Congressmen organizing delegations to visit China. All this is conducive to mutual and common understanding to narrow the gap between the two sides.

Wide Difference in Trade Deficit Figures

With regards to Sino-U.S. trade, the unfavorable balance in trade with China was \$10.4 billion according to U.S. Customs statistics. They believe that unfavorable balance in trade with China has been rapidly increasing in recent years, with the 1990 figures far exceeding the \$4.2 billion in 1988 and the \$6.2 billion in 1989.

However, there is a great difference between the Chinese and U.S. Customs statistics. Jin Ligang [6855 4539 0474], Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Department of North America and Oceania Affairs vice director, told this reporter the United States has included entrepot trade in the category of "processing with imported materials (samples, carrying out compensatory trade)" under the item of Chinese commodities, and the result has greatly expanded the actual figures. For that matter, there are differences in statistical methods as well as restrictive factors in China's own structure.

Differences in Statistic Methods

We find there is some truth in it through careful analysis. The hinterland's entrepot trade volume via Hong Kong was \$5.6 billion in 1988, \$8.6 billion in 1989, and exceeded \$10 billion in 1990, of which 70-80 percent was destined for the United States, while 80 percent were

products with imported materials (samples). China has charged a maximum processing fee of 7-8 percent on products with imported materials (samples); however, when every \$100-worth of aforesaid goods arrived in the United States, their value would appreciate to at least \$120, including transportation and service charges.

Obviously it is unreasonable for China to bear obligations for purchasing \$120-worth of U.S. goods when China charges only 7-8 percent processing fees.

In addition, China is a developing country; it is not difficult to see its carefulness in spending hard currencies, especially in a period of improvement and rectification. A direct cause for the unpopularity of U.S. goods on the Chinese market is precisely the "sanctions against China" in the wake of the "June 4 Incident." It was learned that many Mainland Chinese companies are still holding orders of several hundred million dollars-worth of hi-tech products, including computers, for U.S. enterprises, but the goods have not been delivered to date because of U.S. controls over exports, with endless complaints from Chinese companies. The situation would quickly change should the United States relax its restrictions on technological transfer to China.

Regarding China, which has a market of great potential, some people would lose a golden opportunity should prejudice blind their eyes. Some Western countries, including Spain and Austria, usually adopt the way of soft loans from the angle of long-term interest, with their governments helping their enterprises' products enter the Chinese market. The United States has precisely refrained from doing so; consequently, U.S. goods are in an unfavorable position in competing with other countries.

Increase Import of U.S. Goods

Of course, the Chinese side has paid great attention to U.S. opinions. Despite its very difficult economic conditions, at the beginning of last year, China sent a large purchasing delegation to the United States, spending some \$700 million. China is ready to send another team to purchase U.S. goods this year. Here, China's sincerity is making itself felt.

It is necessary for China and the United States to explain each other's statistic methods to remove misunderstandings. In the wake of China's reform and opening up, enterprises "processing with imported materials (samples), carrying out compensatory trade" are new-born economic forces; unavoidably, there are points of imperfection in their management and statistics. This being the case, some experts have proposed that China formulate a regulation on appellation of origin as quickly as possible, by referring to other countries' practices. Products should appreciate 30-40 percent before becoming products of their own countries and exporting to other countries; besides, the State Administration for the Inspection of Import and Export Commodities and China Council for the Promotion of International Trade should issue "certificates of appellation" to reduce misunderstanding.

Part III

*HK2904064391 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO
in Chinese 29 Apr 91 p 2*

["Special article" by staff reporter Lin Ning (2651 1337): "Common Interests Are Greater Than Differences—Prospects for Sino- U.S. Relations"—Part III and last]

[Text] Guangzhou, 28 Apr (TA KUNG PAO)—The question of China's most-favored nation [MFN] status is bound to involve Hong Kong's economic interests. According to statistics from the Hong Kong Trade Council's office in the United States, 80 percent of Guangdong's exports have direct connections with Hong Kong commercial circles. If MFN status is not offered to China, 70 percent of the 800 U.S. companies in Hong Kong will suffer serious losses.

Some conservative U.S. analysts have also noted the following fact: Sino-U.S. trade has developed rapidly from scratch over the past 20 years and has maintained good momentum. According to statistics from U.S. Customs, the volume of Sino-U.S. trade totaled \$20 billion last year, exceeding trade volume with Japan, indicating that the U.S. has become China's second largest trade partner. U.S. investment in China has reached \$4.36 billion. If China's MFN status is withdrawn, China is bound to react rigorously. As MFN status is reciprocal, the withdrawal of MFN status will be a two-edged sword, hurting oneself as well as others. It will also bring adverse effects to the United States in the following respects: It will strike a heavy blow at U.S. exporters and endanger the jobs of some workers; it will also strike a severe blow at U.S. importers, affect the vital interests of U.S. enterprises in China, and particularly harm the preferential tariffs offered to the commodities produced by joint ventures or U.S. enterprises in China which are exported to the United States. Moreover, it will directly affect the interests of U.S. consumers as inexpensive, quality Chinese products are well received by people of the middle and lower strata in the United States.

As a developing country with a population of 1.1 billion, China plays a relatively important role in world and regional politics. Taking American self-esteem for example, an increasing number of Americans believe that Japan's economic threat is more dangerous and realistic than the Soviet military threat. Following the G-7 summit held last summer, Japan took the lead in resuming its third yen-loan to China. Undoubtedly, this move was aimed at its rivalry with the United States and Western Europe for the big China market. If the United States withdraws China's MFN status, it would be tantamount to handing over the Chinese market to Japan and Western Europe, which do not at all conform to the interests of U.S. commercial circles.

Some congressmen have ignored these long-term interests simply because they are carried away by recent diplomatic successes. However, there is no conflict of interests between China and the United States and their common interests are greater than their differences.

Sino-U.S. friendship will be conducive to economic development of the two countries as well as to the stability of the world situation. Here, U.S. congressmen should weigh the advantages and disadvantages, seek common ground while reserving differences, and make a fair judgment.

Ministry Views U.S. 'Section 301' Action

CM2704105391 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 29 Apr 91, p 4

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)—A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade [MOFERT] made a statement to journalists today on the U.S. trade representative's 26 April announcement listing China as a priority country under so-called "Special Section 301" for failure to provide sufficient and effective protection to U.S. intellectual property rights. This action, he said, will produce an extremely negative effect on bilateral economic and trade cooperation between China and the United States. He expressed the hope that the U.S. Government would attach importance to the overall interests of Sino-U.S. relations and remove China from the list of priority countries under "Special Section 301" as early as possible.

The spokesman said: The Chinese and American sides have conducted several consultations on the question of protecting intellectual property rights. Regardless of the great efforts made by the Chinese side, however, the U.S. Government has now put pressure on us by one-sidedly [dan fang mian 0830 2455 7240] invoking its trade act. This is absolutely unacceptable [jue dui bu neng jie shou de 4815 1417 0008 5174 2234 0649 4104] to us. It must be noted that this action taken by the U.S. side not only is harmful to continued cooperation between China and the United States in protecting intellectual property rights, but will also have an extremely negative effect on their normal bilateral economic and trade cooperation.

The spokesman pointed out: As everyone knows, our country has adopted a number of measures to protect intellectual property rights. Our country has promulgated the "Trade Mark Law," the "Patent Law," and the "Copyrights Law" and has joined the "World Intellectual Property Rights Organization," the "Paris Convention for Protection of Industrial Property Rights," and the "Madrid Agreement on Trade Mark Registration." In a short span of only a few years, our country's legislation on protection of intellectual property rights has come closer and closer to perfection. Foreign intellectual property rights can receive protection according to the Chinese law. At present our country is studying actively the possibility of participating in the "Berne Convention for Protection of Literary and Artistic Works" and the "International Copyrights Pact." We are going to put into effect the Copyrights Law and formulate Regulations on Computer Software Protection. We are also prepared to revise the "Patent Law" to attain a higher level of protection.

The spokesman said: The level of protection of intellectual property rights in a country should be commensurate with its level of economic development. The United States also has reached its present level step by step with the development of its economy. Because China is a developing country, it is impossible for us to reach immediately and completely the same level as the United States at present in protecting intellectual property rights. The U.S. side has tried to impose its own standards on others and has not scrupled to threaten with trade retaliatory measures, thus violating the principle of resolving trade disputes between countries through consultations on an equal basis. Our opinion is that any acts hampering [zu ai 7091 4293] Sino-U.S. trade exchange can only hurt [sun hai 2275 1364] the interests of both sides.

In conclusion, the spokesman said: We hope that the U.S. Government will attach importance to the overall interests of Sino-U.S. relations and remove China from the list of priority countries under "Special Section 301" as soon as possible so that this issue can be resolved properly and Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations will develop smoothly.

Soviet Union

Gorbachev's Resignation Offer Rejected

OW2604180191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0142 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Text] Moscow, April 25 (XINHUA)—The two-day plenary meeting of the Central Committee and Central Control Commission of the Soviet Communist Party ended here today, adopting the resolution, "On the Domestic Situation and the Ways of Eliminating the Economic Crisis", and a few other documents.

The plenum primarily discussed the domestic situation in the Soviet Union and the methods and means to surmount the current economic crisis.

In a key speech on this issue, Soviet Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov elaborated on the main content of the anti-crisis program to those attending the plenum.

Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, in his opening address, described it an "issue of principle" for the entire party to support the government's efforts in tackling the crisis. The support is of great significance for overcoming the crisis and even for the fate of the party, he added.

A press bulletin released by the Soviet TASS News Agency said that in view of the critical remarks made by some speakers at the plenary session, Gorbachev made the offer of his resignation as party general secretary. Party Central Committee Secretary Valentin Falin said at a press conference today that Gorbachev "suggested his resignation from the post of the head of the party, but the Central Committee rejected the suggestion."

"During a break in the plenary meeting, the Central Committee Politburo met to discuss this problem. The Politburo decided unanimously to recommend the plenary meeting to remove from the agenda the item of Gorbachev's resignation," he specified.

Jiang Zemin Meets Leningrad Delegation

OW2504150991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1454 GMT 25 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA)—Top Chinese Communist Party (CPC) leader Jiang Zemin told his Soviet guests here today that his visit to the Soviet Union in May will surely further develop the friendly and good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

Jiang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, met this afternoon with a delegation from the Leningrad regional party committee led by B. Gidasov, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and first secretary of the Leningrad regional party committee.

According to sources from the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, Gidasov told Jiang that the people and leaders of the Soviet Union are looking forward to his visit.

Jiang said he feels happy that he will have the chance to visit Leningrad during his trip to the Soviet Union. He said that China and the Soviet Union are close neighbors linked by common mountains and rivers. The peoples of the two countries enjoy a tradition of friendship, Jiang added.

To develop friendly relations between the two countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence is not only in keeping with the common expectations and fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries, but also conducive to safeguarding world peace, Jiang said.

He also briefed the guests on the political and economic situations in China.

Gidasov gave Jiang an account of the current situations in the Soviet Union and the principles and policies of the Soviet Communist Party.

The Chinese people, under the leadership of the CPC, have achieved great success in the economic development and improvement of their living standards, he said, adding that his visit to China left him deep impressions.

At the invitation of the Shanghai municipal party committee, the delegation arrived in China on April 19 and held talks with Wu Bangguo, secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee.

Gidasov also met with Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of Beijing municipal party committee, and Zhu

Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

The delegation is schedule to leave for home tomorrow.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Reactions to UN Cease-Fire Appeal on Cambodia

Cambodian Resistance Support

OW2604175891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0657 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Text] Bangkok, April 26 (XINHUA)—The Cambodian national resistance (CNR) has accepted a ceasefire appeal in Cambodia but urged Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime to do so.

In a statement issued here today, the CNR said "We have learned that on April 22, 1991, the two co-chairmen of the PICC (Paris International Conference on Cambodia) and the secretary-general of the United Nations issued a joint appeal to all parties to the (Cambodian) conflict to observe a temporary cessation of hostilities. The tripartite Cambodian national resistance are very pleased to accept the appeal."

"As the victims of Vietnam's war of occupation, we only act in self-defense. We call on Vietnam to implement the joint appeal," the statement said.

The statement said that the CNR, under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, has supported the perm-five (five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council) framework document of August 28, 1990 and the draft agreements of November 26, 1990, in its entirety and has on many occasions called on all other parties to the Cambodian conflict to do the same.

The CNR "would like to call once again for an urgent meeting in Jakarta of the two PICC co-chairmen and the members of the SNC (Supreme National Council) so as to pave the way for the reconvening as soon as possible of the PICC coordinating committee," the statement said.

The statement also pointed out that there are now thousands of Vietnamese troops still operating in Cambodia.

"Vietnam's occupation war in Cambodia continues unabated. At present, more than 50,000 Vietnamese troops continue to operate in Cambodia on a permanent basis, while 20,000 more have been to Cambodia when needed for large-scale operations against the CNR forces," it said.

"This does not include other Vietnamese paramilitary forces, secret police and advisors in various ministries and offices of the Phnom Penh party," it pointed out.

The statement also renewed its deep gratitude to all peace-and-independence-loving countries, especially those of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the two co-chairmen of the PICC, France and Indonesia,

for their noble efforts to arrive at a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian conflict on the basis of the perm-five framework document and the PICC framework.

The CNR comprises the Sihanoukian national army headed by Prince Norodom Ranariddh, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front led by Son Sann and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Khieu Samphan.

Vietnam Welcomes Appeal

*OW2704175591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1433 GMT 27 Apr 91*

[Text] Hanoi, April 27 (XINHUA)—The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said today it welcomes the appeal made by the co-chairmen of the Paris conference and the U.N. chief calling for a temporary ceasefire in Cambodia.

The co-chairmen of the Paris international conference on Cambodia and the U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar issued a joint statement on April 22 calling on all parties involved in the Cambodian conflict to stop fighting in order to create a favorable climate for the upcoming meeting of the supreme council of Cambodia in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said in a statement that their government and people welcome the appeal for a ceasefire, which constitutes an important and practical step towards a comprehensive, fair and reasonable solution to the Cambodian issue at an early date.

Thai Policy Unchanged

*OW2804145091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1212 GMT 28 Apr 91*

[Text] Bangkok, April 28 (XINHUA)—Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun met here today with the Prime Minister of the Phnom Penh regime Hun Sen and held discussions with him on finding a political settlement of the Cambodian issue.

Talking to reporters after their meeting, Sarot Chawanawirat, director-general of Political Affairs Department of the Thai Foreign Ministry, said that Anan told Hun Sen during their meeting that there has been no change in Thailand's principles and policies towards the political settlement of the Cambodian conflict.

According to Sarot, Anan said Thailand will help solve the Cambodian issue within the framework document of the U.N. Security Council and within the draft agreement of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC).

The framework document of the U.N. Security Council is the best document for solving the Cambodian problem, Anan said, adding the document stipulates the formation of a mechanism which can monitor everything in Cambodia, including any ceasefire.

The ceasefire in Cambodia called for by the two PICC co-chairmen and the U.N. secretary general is only a temporary one, but one that could create conditions conducive to peace talks. Thailand would like to see the four Cambodian factions hold a new meeting as soon as possible, Anan said.

France and Indonesia, the two PICC co-chairmen together with the U.N.'s Secretary General Perez de Cuellar issued a joint appeal on April 22 for a temporary ceasefire in Cambodia starting on May 1 until the Cambodian Supreme National Council meets in Jakarta.

Hun Sen said Phnom Penh has accepted the proposal and will attend the next meeting on Cambodia in Jakarta, Sarot said.

Anan also told Hun Sen that the Cambodian issue is the only remaining unsolved issue the region, which is busily undergoing economic development. Cambodians will lose their last chance if they do not use this opportunity to solve their problems which have lasted for more than 10 years, Anan said.

Hun Sen arrived here on Saturday from Japan for a two-day stopover.

Cambodia Reports Presence of Vietnamese Troops

*OW2704112391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0721 GMT 27 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA)—Vietnam still has more than 100,000 troops stationed in Cambodia, the Radio of Democratic Kampuchea reported Friday.

According to the radio, some 15,000 Vietnamese soldiers were stationed in the provinces east of the Mekong River-fourth road while another 20,000 were deployed in the western provinces.

About 6,000 more Vietnamese military men had been placed around the area of the Battambang-10th road.

Proof of Vietnamese troops' presence in Cambodia came from intelligence information of the resistance forces, and local residents, as well as confessions of captured Vietnamese and Phnom Penh soldiers, the radio said.

Moreover, there were some 10,000 Vietnamese military advisors in the four military districts of the Phnom Penh regime, plus 5,000 Vietnamese technical troops in charge of tanks, artillery and rocket weapons.

In addition to the 50,000 Vietnamese working in the departments of the Phnom Penh regime as advisors, experts and security men, there were about 10,000 to 15,000 mobile Vietnamese combat troops in Cambodia, the radio added.

Meanwhile, over one million Vietnamese have immigrated to Cambodia, serving what the radio described as part of Vietnam's "protracted warfare strategy" in the country in terms of economy, politics and paramilitary troops.

Near East & South Asia

Medium-Range Missile Sale to Pakistan Denied

HK2504133291 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1103 GMT 25 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—When taking questions raised by reporters today, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin said: The report claiming that China provides medium-range missiles for Pakistan is absolutely groundless. China does not stand for, encourage, or engage itself in, nuclear proliferation and does not aid other countries in developing nuclear weapons.

He said: There is some research-oriented, small-scale cooperation on nuclear development between China and Algeria. This is purely for the purpose of peace.

When asked "What attitude does China hold concerning nuclear installations in Korea, and does China agree to the international community's inspection of its nuclear installations," Wu Jianmin replied: Korea's signing this agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency is a matter within the scope of the "Treaty of Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons." But China is not a party to this treaty. This matter should be settled through negotiations among all parties concerned so as to facilitate the detente and stability on the Korean peninsula.

Tunisian President Ben Ali Continues Visit

Tunis Notes Li Peng Meeting

LD2604195491 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Excerpts] President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali's state visit to the PRC at the invitation from its president, Yang Shangkun, has entered its second day.

The president this afternoon in Beijing had a meeting with Chinese Premier Li Peng. The talks between them dealt with existing relations between Tunisia and the PRC and prospects for bolstering and expanding bilateral cooperation in a way that would raise relations to the desired level. Some controversial issues were also discussed during the meeting, particularly the Middle East issue, and the role the two countries could play in strengthening the opportunities for peace in the region.

After the meeting, President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali and the Chinese premier held a round of talks attended by members of the official delegation accompanying the head of state and their counterparts in the Chinese Government. [passage omitted]

The head of state expressed his satisfaction at the progress of bilateral cooperation and the joint projects completed in that context. He pointed out that the gains achieved by the [1987] change in Tunisia in all spheres would help make

cooperation between the two countries more comprehensive. The president stressed that the mixed Tunisian-Chinese commission was the ideal framework for promoting bilateral relations. In that context, he reviewed the joint achievements that have been realized, and he stressed Tunisia's desire for further developing and expanding that cooperation, particularly in the agricultural sector, which has been given priority by Tunisia within the options of its next plan. [passage omitted]

President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali spoke of current issues and recorded his satisfaction at the two countries' identical views on them. He explained that the establishment of security and stability in the Middle East cannot be achieved without finding a just and lasting solution to the issues of the region, led by the Palestine issue. The president pointed out the efforts being made currently to reach the desired solution. He expressed his hope that those efforts would lead to a just and comprehensive solution. [passage omitted]

Foreign Ministers Meet

LD2604221991 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Excerpt] Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Ben Yahia had talks in Beijing today with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

After the meeting, Habib Ben Yahia said he and his Chinese counterpart discussed a number of issues of mutual concern, and he stressed that President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali's visit would provide a new impetus to the continuing political consultations between the Tunisian and Chinese Governments, which began after Qian Qichen's visit to Tunis in 1989 and the visit to Beijing by President Ben Ali's envoy in 1990.

The foreign minister said: We have agreed to continue the consultations on a regular basis. What encourages us to do so is the closeness of our views concerning a number of questions, and the desire of the two governments to give bilateral consultations an international dimension, which will serve the interests of peace and justice in the world.

Habib Ben Yahia added that he discussed with his Chinese counterpart the role of China in Palestine and what the PRC could do to push forward the peace process in the Middle East on the bases of the firm principles that guide the stances of Tunis and Beijing with regard to the Palestine problem, and the two countries' determination to find just and comprehensive solutions to Middle East problems within the framework of international legitimacy.

He said he also exchanged views with his Chinese counterpart on the role of the Arab Maghreb Union and the Arab League in clearing the air among the Arab countries, which could help the league to push forward the Middle East process. [passage omitted]

Tunisian Press Hails Cooperation

OW2604213691 Beijing XINHUA in English
2026 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Text] Tunis, April 26 (XINHUA)—The Tunisian daily "AL-SAHAFAH" said today the talks between Tunisian and Chinese leaders in Beijing will give a new push in strengthening the sincere determination to expand cooperation in the best interest of the two peoples.

An editorial, the newspaper said President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali's talks with Chinese leaders will further consolidate bilateral cooperation in all fields.

It said that the two sides were prompted by a determination to make their bilateral relations "an example of cooperation between countries of the south."

The paper said Tunisia and China are qualified to play a prominent role in defending the interests of the South in face of the new challenges. It praised the outstanding role undertaken by China in the U.N. Security Council.

In a commentary Thursday, the same paper said Tunisia and China hold similar views regarding the principal issues of world importance, pointing out that the two countries have long been seeking a just solution to the Middle East problem, and have consistently supported the cause of the Palestinian people.

The Tunisian daily "AL-HURRIYAH" (FREEDOM) on Wednesday described economic cooperation between the two countries as fruitful. It said numerous joint projects were undertaken, including the "Mujarada" Canal and the cultural and sporting center in Tunis as well as the Chinese-Arab factory for chemical fertilizers in Qinhuangdao of China.

The Tunisian president began his official four-day visit to China on April 25. It is the first visit ever by a Tunisian head of state to China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1964.

Jiang Zemin, Ben Ali Meet

OW2704091191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0717 GMT 27 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA)—Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin met with visiting Tunisian President Ben Ali here today.

In the meeting, Jiang said that in the present complicated and changeable international situation, increased contacts between countries and exchange of visits between their leaders, are conducive to the enhancement of mutual understanding.

"Our contacts will further promote the development of Sino-Tunisian friendly relations of cooperation," Jiang said.

Ben Ali mentioned China's achievements in construction, saying being able to provide "food and clothing"

for a population of 1.1 billion is "a miracle," according to a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman.

Jiang gave an account of China's domestic situation, its political system and efforts at restructuring the political setup in particular, and said "a multi-party cooperation system led by the Chinese Communist Party has been formed in our struggle over the years."

"No matter what political reforms are to be carried out," he added, "they can never deviate from that general principle."

"While we struggled to win democracy and freedom" for the country before the founding of New China in 1949, he said, "we have been working constantly to build up a socialist democratic and legal system afterwards."

In the meeting, Ben Ali invited Jiang to visit Tunisia, and Jiang accepted the invitation.

Tunis Covers Talks

LD2704142191 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 27 Apr 91

[Text] President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali's state visit to the PRC continues. It is now in its third day, which was highlighted by the president's meeting in Beijing this morning with CPC General Secretary Jiang Zemin. Also present were members of the official delegation accompanying the president and senior CPC officials.

The meeting focused on relations between Tunisia and China, and ways of further improving and developing them, particularly at the level of cooperation between the Chinese Communist Party and the Tunisian Constitutional Democratic Rally. In that context, the president stressed the importance of developing relations between the two parties by intensifying visits, activating Tunisian-Chinese friendship committees, and exchanging delegations. He highlighted the importance of cooperation in the fields of youth, sports, and education for developing these relations.

The meeting also dealt with a host of current issues, particularly the Palestinian issue. In that context, President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali underscored that the Palestinian people are suffering due to lack and the deprivation of their national rights. He stressed that the establishment of peace and security in the Middle East cannot be achieved without just and comprehensive solutions to the region's problems.

At the beginning of the meeting, Jiang Zemin welcomed the president, praised the friendly relations between the two countries, and stressed the importance of the visit for improving and expanding bilateral cooperation and [word indistinct] of dialogue and consultation between the two countries at all levels.

Ben Ali Addresses Envoys

LD2704192791 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 27 Apr 91

[Speech by Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali to Arab and African diplomats at the Guests of Honor Palace in Beijing on 26 April—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] On the third day of President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali's state visit to the People's Republic of China, the intensive activity of His Excellency was recorded. Radio and television correspondent Khalid Njah reports:

[Njah] Ladies and Gentlemen, greetings from Beijing. President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali's state visit to the PRC has entered its third day. An observer of the process of the official Tunisian-Chinese talks in the first three days of this visit would note a common affirmation of the promoting of cooperative relations between the two countries, and the desire to expand them to several domains. One also notices a closeness and similarity of views of the two countries on the issues of liberation and development posed on the international scene. [passage omitted]

The process of the official talks between Tunisia and China was mentioned by President Ben Ali in a speech he made when he received the heads of Arab and African diplomatic missions accredited to Beijing at his residence in the Guests of Honor Palace. The meeting was attended by the members of the official delegation accompanying President Ben Ali on his state visit:

[Ben Ali] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Mr. Doyen, your excellencies: It pleases me to greet you. [passage omitted]

This visit of ours to the PRC comes as a consecration of our serious will to strengthen the ties of friendship between the Tunisian and Chinese peoples, and as a crowning of the fruitful cooperation that we have persistently developed and diversified over the last three decades in order to make of it an example of honest and fruitful cooperation between states of the southern hemisphere.

The talks I had with the Chinese leadership gave me an occasion to affirm Tunisia's wish to reinforce its bilateral relations with this friendly country in all domains, and to continue and intensify political consultation with it on issues of common interest, particularly those primarily preoccupying the states of the South in these delicate circumstances, and in view of the deep changes witnessed by the international arena.

It is natural that our talks in this context should focus on the most important developments resulting from the Gulf war, and on the chronic problems in the region and the world, primary among which are the Palestinian question, the situation in southern Africa, and the issues of international development and security. Once again, the Chinese leaders expressed to us their support for the just Arab and African issues. There was full agreement that there could be neither security nor stability in the

Middle East region without a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian problem which would guarantee to the Palestinian people their right to self-determination and to setting up an independent state on their lands.

We hope that the current initiatives being made in this respect will lead to an end to the Palestinian people's ordeal, so the peoples of the region may be able to devote themselves to work for development and progress. We consider that the PRC, a permanent member of the Security Council, has an effective role in solving this problem so that security and peace may prevail in the Middle East.

We have also dealt with the struggle of the African people for freedom and dignity, and with the efforts made in South Africa in order to put an end to apartheid in all its forms, and the emerging of a democratic society in which African citizens would enjoy all their political, economic, and cultural rights, and which gives these citizens the conditions for a dignified life. [passage omitted]

I want to reiterate thanks and appreciation for the great Chinese people and their farsighted leadership for their understanding, response to, and support for the Arab and African issues, and for their support for the development process in the states of the South.

Peace and blessings of God be upon you. [applause]

Visit to Shanghai

OW2804165391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1434 GMT 28 Apr 91

[Text] Shanghai, April 28 (XINHUA)—On behalf of the Shanghai municipal government, Executive Vice-Mayor Huang Ju met with and hosted a banquet in honor of visiting Tunisian President Ben Ali here today.

Accompanied by Hou Jie, head of the Chinese Government Reception Committee, the president arrived in Shanghai from Beijing this morning.

Yang Shangkun Bids Farewell

OW2904113891 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0647 GMT 29 Apr 91

[By Reporter Xu Yichun (6097 2011 4783)]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)—President Yang Shangkun bade farewell to President Ben Ali of Tunisia at the Diaoyutai Guesthouse this morning.

Yang Shangkun said: Your Excellency has met major Chinese leaders and exchanged opinions with them during this visit which, although short, has been successful.

He said: At present, China is at a stage of changing development. We hope friends in various countries will

visit China. The international situation remains turbulent. It will be beneficial to exchange opinions with each other in all aspects.

Yang Shangkun expressed his welcome for the leaders of Tunisia and other countries, as well as people of all circles to visit China. He said this would be beneficial to push forward the development of relations between countries.

Ben Ali said he was very satisfied with his friendly visit to China, during which he met and held sincere talks with Chinese leaders and achieved results.

The president said that during this short visit, he understood the achievements made by China in all aspects. He expressed his admiration for all these achievements, which have been obtained through the self-reliance of the Chinese people.

He said: Tunisia highly values the good cooperative relations existing between the two countries, and attaches great importance to strengthening and deepening them based on mutual benefit. He said that such relations are achieving great results, are selfless, and serve as a good example for countries of the South.

Prior to the farewell, Li Lanqing, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Ben Yahya, Tunisian foreign minister, on behalf of their respective governments, signed a Sino-Tunisian governmental economic and technological cooperation agreement.

Egyptian Assembly Speaker Departs for Beijing

*OW2604125891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1109 GMT 26 Apr 91*

[Text] Cairo, April 26 (XINHUA)—Egyptian National Assembly speaker Ahmad Fathi Surur left here this morning for Beijing heading a parliamentary delegation for a visit to China and later to Democratic Korea.

Before departure at the Cairo Airport, Surur told XINHUA that he would hand over two messages from President Husni Mubarak to his Chinese counterpart Yang Shangkun and Premier Li Peng, hoping to enhance friendly relations with China.

During his two-day stay in Beijing he will speak at an on-going meeting of China's People's Congress.

He will then head on to Pyongyang to attend the 85 International Parliamentary Conference scheduled for next Monday.

In his speech to the conference, Surur will spell out Egypt's policies during the Gulf crisis, voice Egypt's support for the convocation of an international conference on the Palestinian issue and reassert Mubarak's call for the elimination of nuclear and massive weapons in the Middle East region.

Meets Li Peng

*OW2904111691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1104 GMT 29 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met here today with Dr. Ahmad Fathi Surur, speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry official told reporters that the visitor handed Li Peng a letter written by Egyptian President Mubarak.

Surur said that the latest development of the situation in the Middle East has aroused worldwide concern. He asked China, one of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, to play a greater role in the peace process of the Middle East.

Noting that the Egyptian Government and people cherish friendly sentiments for the Chinese Government and people, Surur said that he was pleased to see the constant increase of the Sino-Egyptian friendship and cooperation in various fields including that between the two parliaments of the two countries.

Thanking Mubarak for his letter, Li Peng also pointed to the sound relations between China and Egypt, adding that leaders of the two countries have kept frequent contact and consultation and that the Chinese side attaches great importance to such contact and consultation.

Li said that President Mubarak, who had visited China on several occasions, is well known among the Chinese people.

Describing Egypt as an important country in the international community, Li Peng said that Egypt has been playing a "special role" in the Middle East peace process.

Political & Social

Leaders Write Inscriptions for Youth Paper

OW2904070091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1034 GMT 26 Apr 91

[By XINHUA reporter Hu Xiaomeng (5170 2556 1125)]

[Text] Beijing, 26 April (XINHUA)—ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO is elegant as ever on entering its 40th year. Some 300 people from all quarters of Beijing gathered at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon for a tea party to celebrate the 40th founding anniversary of the paper, and in a light-hearted atmosphere discussed the history of the paper's growth alongside the youth.

In the last 40 years, ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO has worked hard to incorporate the resolute principle of the party's spirit and the distinctive characteristics of the youth to mold its own unique style and distinguishing features. It emphasizes utilizing the strength of role models to warmly give publicity to advanced personalities with contemporary spirit. A group of model youth personalities it publicized, including Li Ruihuan, Zhang Baifa, Lei Feng, and Wang Jie, are still well known even today. It also attaches importance to the dissemination of modern scientific and cultural knowledge, and hence is widely welcomed and enjoyed by readers.

Such party and national leaders as Li Peng, Li Xiannian, Deng Yingchao, Bo Yibo, Liu Huaqing, Huang Hua, and other veteran revolutionaries gladly wrote inscriptions to mark the 40th founding anniversary of ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, while Hong Xuezhai sent a congratulatory message.

Yang Dezhi, Hu Qiaomu, Huang Hua, Ni Zhifu, Deng Lihou, Chi Haotian, Feng Wenbin, Rong Gaotang, Yuan Mu, Song Defu, and other relevant leading comrades attended the tea party today.

Li Peng Meets, Commends Cartographers

OW2704054491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1254 GMT 26 Apr 91

[By reporters Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948) and Zhuo Peirong (0587 1014 2837)]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA)—The State Council held a commendation and naming ceremony at Zhongnanhai this afternoon to confer the honorary title of "Eminently Meritorious, Selflessly Dedicated Heroic Surveying and Cartography Brigade" on the No. 1 Earth Survey Team of the State Bureau of Surveying and Cartography.

Li Peng, premier of the State Council; Song Jian, state councillor; and Luo Gan, secretary general of the State Council; met with the representatives of the surveying and cartography team at Ziguanqie prior to the ceremony.

Li Peng told the representatives: The State Council will hold a commendation and naming ceremony to confer

the honorary title of "Eminently Meritorious, Selflessly Dedicated Heroic Surveying and Cartography Brigade" on you. On behalf of the State Council, I extend to you my warm greetings. I would also like to use this opportunity to extend cordial regards to all surveying and cartography workers and their families in various parts of the country.

As he spoke, Li Peng made a bow to the representatives to express his thanks.

Li Peng said: You have been doing surveying and cartography work in the field for a long period of time, paying little attention to personal gains and enduring the hardships of the arduous fieldwork. By bearing hardships and withstanding hard work, you have overcome all kinds of difficulties and accomplished various important surveying and cartography tasks. Many of your moving acts reflect the spirit of plain living, hard work, and selfless dedication. You are models of patriotism, collectivism, and revolutionary heroism. You have carried forward our fine traditions and embody in a nutshell the socialist spirit of our times.

Li Peng said: Surveying and cartography is a kind of work that precedes and prepares for the country's economic and defense construction and serves as its foundation. Important surveying and cartography data are indispensable to finding out what resources our land has and essential to good planning and designing for major urban and rural construction projects.

Li Peng said: At present, the people throughout the country are working hard to realize the second-step strategic objective of socialist modernization. Under this circumstance, it is even more significant to enhance the spirit of plain living, hard struggle, and selfless dedication. The vast numbers of workers on all fronts and in all parts of the country should learn from you and work hard to accomplish the magnificent goal set in the 10-year program for our country's national economic and social development and in the Eighth Five-Year Plan. In conclusion, Li Peng urged them to continue living up to their honor and strive to realize greater achievements.

At the ceremony, Secretary General Luo Gan read the State Council decision on commending the No. 1 Earth Survey Team of the State Bureau of Surveying and Cartography. (The decision will be transmitted separately.)

On behalf of the State Council, State Councillor Song Jian presented to the No. 1 Earth Survey Team a large silk banner embroidered with the characters "Eminently Meritorious, Selflessly Dedicated Heroic Surveying and Cartography Brigade." Amid prolonged applause, Liu Yongnuo, head of the No. 1 Earth Survey Team, and Yang Chengzhong, secretary of the party committee of the team, accepted the silk banner on behalf of the 398 team members.

Zhai Jianquan, deputy head of the No. 1 Earth Survey Team, gave a lengthy report on the deeds of the team.

entitled "Rendering Meritorious Deeds for the Motherland at the Surveying and Cartography Posts." Many comrades attending the ceremony were moved to tears when he told the story about 36 team members who died in the snow-covered mountains and in the desert and the story about many team members who sacrificed their youth, love, and the warmth of living with their families.

Before the close of the ceremony, Luo Gan spoke in his capacity as secretary general of the State Council and secretary of the Work Committee for Central Government Organs. He called for combining learning from the "Eminently Meritorious, Selflessly Dedicated Heroic Surveying and Cartography Brigade" with learning from Lei Feng, Jiao Yulu, and other advanced models of one's departments and units. He particularly asked all Communist members in the central government organs to take the lead in learning from the advanced deeds of the No. 1 Earth Survey Team and from their spirit of trying to be the first in bearing hardships, waging struggle, and sacrificing to play an exemplary vanguard role in socialist modernization.

Leading comrades of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, All-China Federation of Trade Unions, Ministry of Personnel, Ministry of Construction, and State Bureau of Surveying and Cartography, as well as more than 700 representatives of various circles attended today's ceremony.

Leaders Meet Technology Conference Participants

OW2804052191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0936 GMT 27 Apr 91

[By XINHUA reporters Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948) and Zhang Jinsheng (1728 6930 0524)]

[Text] Beijing, 27 April (XINHUA)—Li Peng, Li Ruihuan and other leading comrades met the representatives attending the national work conference on high and new technology industries development zone, the national conference on technology markets, and the national commendation meeting to honor the post and telecommunications industry's model workers and advanced groups at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

In the meeting with representatives to the national conference on high and new technology industries development zone and the national conference on technology markets, Premier Li Peng warmly congratulated them on the opening of the two conferences and wished them success. He said: The high technology industries development zone is a product of implementing the policy of reform and opening to the outside world, and we now have some 30 such zones. The inception and the development of the zones will form a major thrust behind the development of high and new technology, as well as turn our scientific and technological capabilities into productivity.

Li Peng said that the state's preferential policies toward the high and new technology industries development zones are aimed at facilitating further development of competency in

the high and new technology fields. He said that non-high and new technology industries within the development zones would not be able to enjoy the preferential policies, while encouragement and support must be given to the development of high and new technology industries outside the development zones. Doing a good job in the high and new technology industries development zones work to develop high and new technology industries is an important task with historic strategic significance for us. This heavy burden is primarily placed upon the shoulders of our science and technology workers. The people's governments at all levels and the various relevant departments of the State Council have, in the past, attached importance to and provided positive support for the work related to high and new technology industries development zones. In the future, we must all continue to work hard to develop China's high and new technology industries with a spirit of reform and exploration, in order to make greater contributions to the harmonized development of the national economy and the socialist construction of China.

In the meeting with the representatives attending the national commendation meeting to honor the post and telecommunications industry's model workers and advanced groups, Li Peng said that China's post and telecommunications services have developed markedly and have attained tremendous results since the implementation of the reform and open policy. He expressed his warm congratulations to all the representatives attending the commendation meeting.

Li Peng said that post and telecommunications service is important and it is also a basic industry. Important positions are given to post and telecommunications and other industries in the guidelines for the 10-Year National Economic and Social Development Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan. China's post and telecommunications modernization efforts have made a satisfactory stride forward, and we hope that the post and telecommunications system will progress further in the utilization of science and technology in the next decade.

Li Peng said: Post and telecommunications is closely linked to the development of the national economy, and it has an intimate relationship with the masses. He called on the comrades of the post and telecommunications departments to bring to play the glorious tradition of the veteran post and telecommunications workers to wholeheartedly serve the people, to closely link their work to the realization of the state's grand Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Development Program, and to work hard to continuously make new contributions to the realization of the modernization of China's post and telecommunications industry.

Li Peng stressed that post and telecommunications is a window industry of socialist spiritual civilization construction. He expressed the hope that the comrades will persist in doing a good job in building the two civilizations, enhance their efforts in building honest government, and resolutely and conscientiously rectify and

eliminate unhealthy tendencies, and truly practice "people's post and telecommunications for the people," in order to establish a good reputation for the post and telecommunications industry in the minds of the people.

Ni Zhifu, Song Jian, Luo Gan, and other comrades also attended the meeting.

Li Peng Greet Labor Service Association

OW2904083091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1346 GMT 28 Apr 91

[By reporter Fu Gang (0265 0474)]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 April (XINHUA)—The China Association for Labor Service Enterprises was set up in Beijing today. Ma Wenrui, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee, and Luo Gan, secretary general of the State Council, attended the inaugural ceremony held at the Great Hall of the People.

Premier Li Peng sent his letter of congratulations to the ceremony. The letter reads: Labor employment is a major issue concerning our nation's social and economic development, as well as the masses of people in leading a peaceful life contented with their work. I hope that all sectors of the community will show concern for employment. Comrades on the labor front should continue to explore new aspects in labor employment. The Association for Labor Service Enterprises should contribute actively toward developing the work of the labor employment service.

Li Xiannian wrote an inscription for the inauguration of the association: Work hard and be a pioneer, make the nation and people wealthy. Tian Jiyun wrote their inscription: Work hard to run labor service enterprises well. Bo Yibo wrote: Develop collective economy, open the door of production, expand labor employment. [passage omitted]

The honorary chairman of the China Association for Labor Service Enterprises is Ma Wenrui, who is vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee. The association's chairman is Li Peiyao, who is vice labor minister and vice president of the All China Federation of Trade Unions.

National Meeting on State Asset Management

OW2804024091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1143 GMT 23 Apr 91

[By reporter Zhang Chaowen (1728 6389 2429)]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)—Tremendous progress has been made in an on-going nationwide campaign to strengthen the inventory and management of state property after nearly a year of efforts by various provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, and departments under the State Council.

The State Council issued the "Notice on Strengthening Management of State Property" in July 1990. The notice makes management of state property an important part of the drive to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and deepen reforms. All localities and various departments under the State Council were urged by the notice to take effective measures in this regard and achieve some real results.

Today, various provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, and cities enjoying economic decision-making power—with the exception of Tibet, which has formed a preparatory group—have set up special agencies in charge of the management of state property. In some provinces and municipalities, such agencies have already been extended to the county level. Progress has also been made in establishing agencies to administer state property in various ministries, commissions, and bureaus under the central authorities, as well as in corporations of various trades and industries. A total of more than 4,000 cadres tasked with the management of state property have begun working on various fronts throughout the country. Meanwhile, a number of laws, regulations, and policies have been formulated by the National Administration of State Property, sometimes with the participation of pertinent departments, thus providing a legal basis for the management of state property while institutionalizing and standardizing the work.

In the economic retrenchment campaign, state property administration agencies at all levels throughout the country have actively participated in screening and consolidating companies. They carefully inventoried, transferred, or took possession of the property of companies closed or merged and re-registered those allowed to carry on their operations. As of the end of 1990, the incomplete statistics from various central departments and nine provinces and municipalities—including Hubei, Henan, and Shandong—alone showed that state property transferred and registered by state property administration agencies totaled more than 17.3 billion yuan. Corrections were done on state property misregistered or not yet registered with a total worth of over 66.16 million yuan. These efforts have helped prevent the loss of state property in the process of "closing, merging, and transferring" companies. Meanwhile, state property administration agencies at all levels have ensured that the assessment of state property was done properly when changing titles. According to figures from Liaoning, Shanghai, and six other provinces and municipalities, the assessment of state property under contract, leased, merged, or in joint ventures, totaling 3.447 billion yuan, raised the property value by an average of 67.7 percent.

State property administration agencies at all levels did an extensive inventory of state property in a period of less than a year. Last year the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications mobilized more than 200,000 people in its system to take inventory of fixed assets. By the end of the year, inventory was taken in 3,211 enterprises and units, and their fixed assets were verified at 21.6 billion yuan. The National Administration of

State Property also implemented a system of annual reporting on state property throughout the country. The reports gathered showed that in 1989, state property in budgetary state-run enterprises, institutions, and administrative units totaled 1,734.3 billion yuan.

In addition, state property administration agencies at all levels have also ensured that the titles of state property outside the border were properly taken care of. According to the statistics of some provinces and municipalities, as well as those from pertinent ministries, commissions, and organs directly under them, 330 of the 524 enterprises registered in Hong Kong and Macao under the names of individuals have gone through legal procedures to clarify their property rights in compliance with the state's requirements.

At the national conference on management of state property held today, Tang Bingwu, director of the National Administration of State Property, urged state property administration agencies at all levels to earnestly carry out Premier Li Peng's instruction on "strengthening management of state property and establishing a management system and management method adaptable to the socialist planned commodity economy" and to make efforts to further the work.

State Councillor Wang Bingqian, along with more than 300 representatives from provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, and various departments under the State Council, attended the conference.

Li Peng Speaks

OW2804064491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
 in Chinese 0952 GMT 27 Apr 91

[By XINHUA reporter Xu Yaozhong (1776 5069 0022) and Central People's Broadcasting Station reporter Luo Guanxing (5012 6034 2502)]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)—During a meeting yesterday to hear reports on the second national meeting on state assets management made by representatives attending the meeting, Premier Li Peng pointed out that how to properly manage state assets in the process of reform and opening up is a part of reform of the entire economic system, and an important part of the new economic system and operating mechanism, which are the combination of the planned economy and market regulation of the socialist commodity economy to be initially established in China in the coming decade. For this reason, he urged governments at all levels and all departments concerned to attach importance to state assets management; to effectively strengthen leadership over state assets management; to actively explore new management methods in the light of China's actual conditions; to gradually establish through practice management systems and methods that accommodate the socialist planned commodity economy and strive to improve these management system and methods, to protect state assets from being infringed upon; and to accelerate development of state-owned enterprises and

improve their economic efficiency, in order to inject new vitality into these enterprises and give an impetus to national economic development.

Li Peng said: The main economic characteristics of the socialist system include regarding the system of socialist public ownership as the main body and regarding distribution according to work as the main body. Of course, while regarding the system of socialist public ownership as the main body, we should appropriately develop the individual economy, the private economy, and other economic sectors, and make these economies a beneficial supplement to the economy of public ownership; while regarding distribution according to work as the main body, we should develop other distribution methods as a supplement. What we are instituting is an economic operating mechanism that combines the planned economy with market regulation. China is still a developing nation; development of our productive forces is still at a relatively low level, and our economy is not well developed. This, in addition to a relative shortage of resources, makes it more necessary, through practicing the planned economy, to ensure that the national economy generally develops in proportion and that resources are reasonably distributed, to consolidate necessary financial and material resources for major construction work, and to better regulate revenues and distribution, in order to ensure social fairness. In fact, the capitalist system also has various forms of state intervention and control. In the socialist system, we also need to use the market mechanism to compete, to let the superior prevail and the inferior be eliminated, to produce and do business according to market demands, and to strive to make technological progress and improve business management.

Li Peng said: The purpose of strengthening state assets management is, first, to protect state assets, so that state assets will not be infringed upon and the economy of public ownership will continue to play the primary role in the national economy, and second, to improve the efficiency of state assets management, so that a self-development and self-restriction mechanism will be formed, thereby enabling the economy to develop continuously.

Li Peng said: Because the industrial structure, the level of economic development, the sources of investment, and management authority vary in different localities in the country, the form of state assets management should be based on the actual local situation, or we should adopt various forms and methods of management. A state assets management system and method that accommodates the socialist planned commodity economy can only be gradually established after a relatively long period of practice and exploration.

Turning to the focal point of state assets management in this and the next year, Premier Li Peng pointed out: Our main objectives should be to protect state assets from being infringed upon and to deal with the chaotic situation in state assets management. In particular, we should thoroughly understand the history of state assets so that

we can concentrate our efforts on solving such problems as confusion of the status of state assets, state assets being laid idle or wasted, turning state assets of a larger government unit into ones of a smaller government unit, turning public assets into private ones, and loss of revenues from state assets. In addition, we should do good preparatory work for reappraising the stocks and assets of state enterprises; we should first carry out the work on a trial basis before we proceed on key enterprises, stage by stage, batch by batch. We should clearly define the ownership of state assets and clearly register property right. We should strengthen the management of property right, including setting and evaluating the targets for appreciation and value preservation of contracted enterprises' state assets, management of state shares in experimenting with the shareholders system, management of the property right of China's government assets in Sino-foreign joint ventures, and regulation and utilization of idle assets. This work is very specific and difficult, so we must do it in a pragmatic spirit and ensure that all work is properly carried out.

In closing, Li Peng said: Establishing a state assets management system that accommodates the socialist planned commodity economy is a need of reform. Reform in this area implicates many departments and work in many areas; it restricts and yet is restricted by reforms in various spheres, so it should be carried out in conjunction with reforms in other spheres.

The second national meeting on state assets management began in Beijing on 23 April. The main tasks of the meeting were to sum up new progress and experiences in state assets management in the past year and more, to lay out plans for the major tasks of this and the next year, and to study and discuss the ideas of state assets management presented in the Outline of the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Development Program. Persons in charge of state assets management work of various localities, departments, and enterprises attended today's report meeting. Tang Bingwu, director of the State Assets Management Bureau, and five representatives of various localities, departments, and enterprises, made reports at today's meeting.

Wang Bingqian, Luo Gan, and responsible persons of concerned departments attended the report meeting.

Wang Bingqian Speaks

OW2804053691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1349 GMT 27 Apr 91

[By reporter Zhang Chaowen (1728 6389 2429)]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)—The second national meeting on state property management ended in Beijing today.

Speaking on behalf of the State Council, State Councillor Wang Bingqian said: Strengthening state property management, and gradually instituting a system and methods for such management in accordance with the needs for

developing a socialist planned commodity economy, are important components of economic reform. They provide socialism with a way to achieve self-improvement, and are great endeavors in exploring and building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Wang Bingqian said: Premier Li Peng pointed out two fundamental tasks for state property management departments. One is the protection of state property and relevant rights and interests; the other is the promotion of the public economy and the improvement of economic and social benefits. At present, we should first focus on protecting state property. Recent years have seen rather serious phenomena, such as expropriation, division of state property, and conversion of state and public property into collective and private assets. If we do not take effective actions to halt and deal with such phenomena, the massive state property that we have amassed laboriously in more than 40 years of construction may face the prospect of loss or conversion into other forms of property. Aside from protecting state property, we must improve the efficiency of managing and utilizing state property, and spur national economic development by strengthening management.

Speaking on the work for this year and next, Wang Bingqian said: First, it is necessary to conduct various preliminary preparations for screening and checking state property across the nation. Second, it is essential to continue to "combat irregularities" by examining and correcting various problems, such as infringement on state property that results in the loss of proceeds from state assets and property rights, as well as damage to the property's potential for maintaining current values or appreciating. Meanwhile, we should step up the enactment of relevant laws, and further improve our work in building agencies and bodies in charge of state property.

At the meeting, Tang Bingwu, director of the National Administration of State Property, delivered a report entitled "Conscientiously Implement the Guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee and Strive To Create a New Situation in State Property Management."

Representatives from various provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, and central departments studied Premier Li Peng's directive on strengthening state property management, and discussed the "Outline of the 'Eighth Five-Year Plan' and the Draft 10-Year Program on State Property Management."

Commentator on Protecting Assets

OW2804074491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1032 GMT 27 Apr 91

[“Commentator's Article: Protect State Property and Improve Economic Returns”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)—People of all nationalities in our country have amassed enormous quantities

of state property after more than 40 years of construction, thereby laying a material foundation for the survival and development of our country's socialist public economy. Strengthening the management of state property is crucial to the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The party and the government have set clear demands for giving this task an important position in our current work.

Thanks to efforts by governments at all levels, various provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, and cities with provincial-level economic power have initially established agencies in charge of state property following the State Council's issuance of a circular on strengthening the management of state property. They have achieved some gains in instituting a system for managing state property throughout the country.

We should, however, note that current efforts in this respect are still far from adequate. The general unawareness of property rights in various sectors of society, and the chronic lack of professional management of state property, have led to widespread problems, such as the lack of custodians and information about state property; haphazard management; and wastage through idling, losses, and expropriation. Unstandardized management and irrational distribution of state property have had a direct impact on the vitality of large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises, as well as on overall national economic returns. These problems have not only affected the completion of tasks aimed at improving the economic environment, straightening out the economic order, and enlivening the economy, but also have had an effect on our long-term social and economic development. Party organizations and governments at all levels must take these problems seriously, and regard the protection of the rights and interests in state property and the improvement of economic returns on such assets as their central jobs.

In accordance with the State Council's demands, we should launch preliminary preparations for checking and screening property in a planned manner throughout the nation in 1991 and 1992, by launching pilot projects; determining the ownership of state property; registering property rights; instituting a registration system for property rights; resolutely remedying acts of infringement on state property committed while conducting such economic activities as joint-stock operations, joint ventures, overseas property dealings, and transfers and mergers of property rights; and steadfastly protecting the integrity of state property. Moreover, we should strengthen the management of property rights as a first step toward further improving the enterprise operational mechanism, promoting the rational use of state property and the formation of an optimum structure for such property, spurring the development of enterprise groups, striving to improve the economic returns on state property, and constantly raising the value of the people's assets.

The responsibility for strengthening the management of state property is not only limited to governments and

state property management departments at all levels, but also to the entire party and people. The people are the masters of their nation, and as such, state property belongs to all of them. Protection of the integrity and capacity for appreciation of state property is the bound duty of every party member and citizen. In accordance with the demands of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, Premier Li Peng called for "effectively strengthening the management of state property and gradually instituting a management system and management methods that are suitable for the socialist planned commodity economy," while speaking at the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress recently. Party organizations and governments at all levels should link this strategic goal with their current endeavors, and mobilize all the people to protect state property and to develop the national economy.

Forum Marks Publication of New Lenin Edition

OW2804070291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0903 GMT 26 Apr 91

[By reporters Li Guangru (2621 0342 5423) and He Ping (0149 1627)]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA)—A forum marking the publication and distribution of the second Chinese edition of the 60-volume *Collected Works of Lenin* was held at the Great Hall of the People this morning. Speaking at the forum, Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau, said: Publication of the collected works is a major accomplishment in translating, editing, and printing Marxist and Leninist classics, as well as a substantial contribution by CPC members toward propagating Marxism and Leninism. It is extremely significant to our efforts at better upholding and enhancing Marxism, advancing various domestic tasks, and achieving the second strategic goal.

The new edition of the *Collected Works of Lenin* may be rated as a grand work on Marxist theory. The CPC Central Committee's Bureau for Translation of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin's Works began making plans in 1975, and 15 years later, in 1990, the People's Publishing House finished printing all the volumes.

In his speech, Li Ruihuan expressed high respects and heartfelt gratitude on behalf of the CPC Central Committee to comrades who had worked tirelessly to translate, edit, and publish the *Collected Works of Lenin*.

After briefly recounting the history of development of Marxism, Li Ruihuan said: Lenin was a shining model for upholding and developing Marxism, as was Comrade Mao Zedong for upholding and developing Marxism and Leninism. Comrade Deng Xiaoping is a prominent representative of people who adhere to and carry forward Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought in China's new period of socialist construction, reform, and opening. He emphasized: The 1990's are a crucial period for China's socialist modernization. We must steadfastly uphold Marxism, and

link fundamental Marxist principles with the new situation in the present-day world and with China's realities in modernization, reform, and opening. On no account shall we become doubtful and uncertain of this, which is a sacred mission assigned to contemporary CPC members, such as ourselves, by history.

The new edition of the *Collected Works of Lenin* is currently the world's largest edition of Lenin's documents. The collection is divided into the three major categories of writings, letters, and notes, and consists of 60 volumes totaling 30 million characters. There are 9,289 articles, 5,009 more than the first 21-volume edition. Most of the newly added articles were written by Lenin after the October Revolution, and deal with party, government, economic, and legal construction, as well as science, culture, foreign relations, and the international Communist movement during the socialist period. Compared to the first edition, this edition contains more substantive articles, and is translated more accurately, based on more materials, and printed more elegantly.

Participants in the forum were delighted with the publication of the new edition of the *Collected Works of Lenin*. Bo Yibo and Hu Qiaomu said: This is a major event of great significance in our people's political life. The collection serves as a perfect tool for arming the minds of CPC members. Nie Dajiang, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department, stated: Various localities generally have put a premium on Marxist theory since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. Publication of the new edition of the *Collected Works of Lenin* is expected to help maintain this good trend.

In their speeches, Ru Xin and Wu Shuqing, respectively vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and president of Beijing University, explained Lenin's important contributions to Marxist theory. They said: It is necessary to conduct explorations constantly when building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Lenin's brilliant ideology has always had a significant guiding effect. Speaking on behalf of the younger generation of theoretical workers, Fang Ning, associate professor at Beijing Teachers' College, stated: We should study Lenin's firm revolutionary spirit, and correctly keep track of the general trend of historical developments amid fast-changing social phenomena and complicated contradictions.

Ding Guangen and Wang Renzhong attended the forum. Lin Jizhou and Song Muwen, respectively deputy director of the CPC Central Committee's Bureau for Translation of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin's Works and director of the China Press and Publication Administration [CPPA], described the work involved in translating, editing, and publishing the new edition of the *Collected Works of Lenin*. Wang Renzhi, director of the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department, presided over the forum, which was co-sponsored by the Propaganda Department and the CPPA.

Li Ruihuan Speech

HK2704063691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0808 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Report: "Li Ruihuan's Speech at Forum on Publication of Second Chinese Edition of 60-Volume *Complete Works of Lenin*"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 April (XINHUA)—Li Ruihuan:

Comrades:

The translation and publication of the second Chinese edition of the *Complete Works of Lenin* were officially decided upon at the CPC Central Committee Secretariat's 178th meeting, which was convened in May 1982. Thanks to the combined efforts of over 10 units, including the CPC Central Committee's Bureau for Translating Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin's Works, the People's Publishing House, and other units, as well as to the long-term unremitting efforts made by hundreds of experts and scholars, this arduous task has finally been satisfactorily accomplished. This new edition of the 60-volume *Complete Works of Lenin* contains 5,000 more Lenin articles than the first Chinese edition and offers a more accurate translation, a more rational layout, more detailed information, and a more elegantly printed form. It is not only a great achievement regarding translation and publication of the classical works of Marx and Lenin but also a great contribution of the Chinese Communists to disseminating Marxism-Leninism. Its publication is of important significance to our better adherence to and development of Marxism and our pushing ahead with all types of domestic work and attaining our second-stage strategic goal. Here, on behalf of the CPC Central Committee, I pay high tribute and extend heart-felt thanks to all the comrades who toiled diligently for it.

Leninism is Marxism in the imperialist era and is the action guide for proletarian revolution and socialist construction. As the greatest proletarian revolutionary leader following Marx and Engels, Lenin scored his own greatest achievement in practice: He successfully led Russia's October Socialist Revolution and founded the world's first socialist country under proletarian dictatorship, thereby translating scientific socialism from theory into reality and ushering in a new era in mankind's history. Lenin's greatest theoretical contribution lies in the fact that, with great revolutionary courage and resourcefulness and in a spirit of seeking truth, he criticized various types of opportunist ideological trends, defended Marxism's basic tenets, and comprehensively enriched and developed Marxist philosophy, political economics, and scientific socialism in light of the new epochal changes and by integrating the international communist movement with the practice of the Russian revolution and construction, thereby pushing Marxism to a new stage. Lenin was a brilliant model in adhering to and developing Marxism.

The roar of the October Revolution's cannons brought Marxism and Leninism to China. Since then, China has taken on a new look. The Chinese revolution's victory is the victory of Marxism and Leninism. After traversing a tortuous road, Marxism and Leninism finally struck root, blossomed, bore fruit, and guided revolution to victory in a big semicolonial and semifeudal eastern country. In their long-term revolutionary practice, the Chinese Communists, represented by Comrade Mao Zedong, overcame both "Left" and "right" erroneous trends, persistently integrated the basic Marxist-Leninist tenets with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, and finally formed Mao Zedong Thought—a scientific guiding ideology commensurate with China's national conditions so that they creatively solved a series of major questions in the course of the Chinese revolution's advancement to victory and led the people of the whole country in founding New China. After New China's founding, our party again led the people in completing socialist transformation and comprehensively carrying out socialist construction. Mao Zedong Thought is an application and development of Marxism-Leninism in China. Comrade Mao Zedong was a brilliant model in adhering to and developing Marxism and Leninism.

The convocation of the 11th party Central Committee's Third Plenary Session indicated that our country had entered a new period characterized by socialist modernization building. In light of both positive and negative historical experiences at home and abroad, as well as the new situation of our country's socialist modernization building and under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, the Chinese Communists, represented by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, creatively forwarded a complete series of theories, lines, principles, and policies for building socialism with salient Chinese characteristics with the result that our country's economic and social development scored, within a very short period, achievements attracting worldwide attention. The ideology and theories for building socialism with Chinese characteristics constitute an inheritance and development of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought under our country's new historical conditions. Comrade Deng Xiaoping is an outstanding representative in adhering to and developing Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought in our country's new period of socialist construction, reform, and opening up.

The 1990's is a crucial period to our country's modernization building. The Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th party Central Committee and the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress timely forwarded the second-stage strategic goal for our country's economic and social development. To attain this goal is an extremely grand and difficult historical task. In its process, we must always and unswervingly adhere to Marxism and closely integrate the basic tenets of Marxism with the new situation of the contemporary world and with the reality of our country's modernization building, reform, and opening up. We should not have any doubt or waver in the least on this question. Only by so doing will we be able to forcefully foil the

attempt made by hostile forces in the world to bring about peaceful evolution in our country and effectively adhere to the four cardinal principles, oppose bourgeois liberalization, and ensure the smooth progress of socialist modernization building, reform, and opening up. Only by so doing will we be able to calmly observe all the major events that happen at home and abroad, timely sum up fresh experiences in practice, and correctly handle all types of questions emerging in the course of our advancement. Only by so doing will we be able to open up new vistas for our socialist modernization building, reform, and opening up in the 1990's; give full scope to the superiorities of the socialist system; and enliven the Marxist theories. This is a sacred mission entrusted by history to contemporary Chinese Communists.

As early as 1985, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out at a national party congress: "It is necessary to enable party cadres at all levels, but especially leading cadres, to find some time in their busy schedules to study. That will enable them to become well versed in the basic Marxist theories, and thus they will adhere more strictly to principles and work more systematically and with greater foresight and creativity." The publication of the new edition of the "Complete Works of Lenin" has provided favorable conditions to the theoretical study of our broad masses of cadres, especially leading party cadres at all levels. We should advocate reading books and studying in a down-to-earth manner, truly grasping the basic tenets of Marxism, and being good at applying the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method to studying and solving realistic questions. The party Central Committee, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus, hopes that a fine atmosphere of conscientiously reading books, learning, and studying realistic questions will soon be created within our party so that our party's understanding of the Marxist theories will be raised to a new level and our great cause of building socialism with salient Chinese characteristics will be pushed forward.

Li Ruihuan Attends Model Workers Celebration

*OW2804180491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1414 GMT 27 Apr 91*

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Wang Qingxian (3769 3237 2009) and XINHUA reporter Sun Jie (1327 2638)]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)—"We workers have strength; we are busy with our work every day" The stirring rhythm of the big chorus "We workers have strength" served as the prelude to today's evening party for the nation's staff members and workers who will mark International Labor Day on 1 May.

Central leading comrades including Li Ruihuan, Ding Guangen, and Ni Zhifu attended tonight's theatrical show together with representatives of the nation's model workers, winners of 1 May labor awards, and model workers from the nation's posts and telecommunications system.

One of the characteristics of tonight's show was workers themselves performed on stage. The performers were all

workers from the frontline of production lines. Most of the programs, 15 in all, including dances, men's and women's solos, skits, and cross talks reflected the life of workers. The whistling song performed by Ren Chengan of Jinzhou Heavy Machinery Plant from Dalian; Beijing opera arias sung by Sun Aihua of Qingdao Textile Machinery Plant; and the dance performance of Southwest No. One Pharmaceutical Plant from Chongqing, all won ovations. According to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, tonight's programs were selected from some 300 programs recommended from various localities.

Today's evening party was co-sponsored by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and Beijing Municipal Trade Unions.

Officials Speak at Party Building Seminar

Jiang Zemin on Modernization

OW2704221691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1252 GMT 27 Apr 91

[By Central People's Broadcasting Station reporter Liu Zhenying (0491 2182 5391) and XINHUA reporter Sun Benyao (1327 2609 1031)]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, said today: Under the current complex international and domestic situation, the whole party must always attach great importance to and step up the study, research, propagation, and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in the entire course of socialist modernization.

Jiang Zemin, Qiao Shi, Song Ping, and Li Ruihuan joined the delegates attending a national seminar on the theory of party building in discussing how to further step up the party's ideological construction in the Huairan Hall at Zhongnanhai today.

Jiang Zemin delivered an important speech at the meeting. He pointed out that theory comes from practice, but it plays a role in guiding practice. After reviewing revolutionary teachers' teachings on the party's ideological construction, and recalling the history of international communist movement and the history of China's revolution and construction, he said: The great might of Marxist theories has been repeatedly proven by history. The Communist Party of China always regards Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as an ideological basis for guiding its thinking. Under the new circumstances, we should pay even greater attention to the serious study and research of Marxist theories; otherwise, we will make tremendous mistakes. However, Marxist theories are not dogmas. They are a guidance for our actions. The purpose of study and research of Marxist theories is to apply them in understanding China's reality, in knowing the law of China's social development, and in guiding our revolution and construction.

Jiang Zemin pointed out: The international situation changes constantly. In order to discover and frustrate the peaceful evolution scheme of hostile forces at home and abroad, it is most important for us to arm the whole party, the whole army, and the people throughout the country with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and thus build an ideological "Great Wall" to resist the peaceful evolution.

He said: The tasks of construction and reform at home are glorious and yet arduous. On the one hand, we are dealing with a large number of pioneer questions which no one has ever dealt with before, and we are also dealing with a large number of complex contradictions. On the other hand, the broad masses of the people are creating new things and new experiences daily. Under such a situation, it is particularly necessary for us to go deep into the reality of life among the masses, and make ideological explorations, summations, and creation under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

Jiang Zemin said: We must firmly take economic construction as our central task, and make great efforts to develop the productive forces and increase the overall national strength. Then, how can we develop the economy? A very important thing to do is to give full play to the superiority of our party and socialism. We are materialists who recognize the final decisive role of the productive forces in social development. We are also dialectic materialists who fully affirm the strong reaction of consciousness on substance, social consciousness on social existence, the relations of production on the productive forces, the superstructure on the economic base, and politics on economy. It is non-Marxist and is extremely harmful in practice to debase the theory about the final decisive role of the productive forces, and to despise, slight, or even negate the reaction of consciousness, social consciousness, the relations of production, the superstructure, and politics.

The more we are occupied with economic construction and daily work, the more we should study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and be concerned about political affairs and people's ideological and mental state. To prevent from going astray in the struggle which is becoming more and more complex day by day, we must not see only material factors to the neglect of human ones. We must keep firmly in mind Comrade Deng Xiaoping's exhortation: "After the stress of work is shifted to economic construction, the whole party should study how to adapt ourselves to the new circumstances, improve the party's ideological work, and prevent the tendency of immersing ourselves in economic work to the neglect of ideological work." I firmly believe that the more we have carried out reforms and opened to the outside world, the more attention we should pay to ideological and political work. Only when ideological and political work is stepped up, can we bring about a sound development of reform and opening to the outside world. I have more than once emphasized this point.

Jiang Zemin pointed out: At present, our country has political stability and social stability; and our economy is continuing to develop and becoming better, but it also has many difficulties. It is crucial that we should enhance our vigor, firm our socialist and communist conviction, strive to raise the level of Marxist theories of the whole party and particularly the high-ranking cadres, and do our work well in a down-to-earth way.

Comrade Song Ping also spoke at the discussion meeting. He said: On the eve of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China, it is very significant to hold the national seminar on the theory of party building, and to use a Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method to study and explore major questions and sum up historical experiences about present party building. Since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its nucleus attached great importance to party building and to the party's ideological construction. People's interest in the research of party building theories is becoming greater and greater, and the level of research is being gradually raised. We should continue to promote such a trend. Party committees at all levels should attach importance to the research of party building theories, regard it as a task to step up party building, seriously sum up our party's great and practical experience, build up the party well, and raise the study and research of party building theories to a new level.

Several party officials briefed the discussion meeting on the proceeding of the national seminar on the theory of party building. They were Wang Weicheng, director of the Central Policy Research Center; Shao Youmin, deputy head of the Organization Department of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee; Zhang Zhenyu, director of the policy research office of the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee; Wang Xiusheng, deputy head of the Organization Department of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee; and Song Tingdong, deputy head of the Organization Department of the Hunan Provincial Party Committee.

Song Ping on Development

OW2804150391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1455 GMT 28 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA)—Senior Chinese Communist Party leader Song Ping said today that to ensure a success in building the party is the fundamental guarantee of a prosperous and powerful China.

Song Ping, member of the Political Bureau's Standing Committee of the party Central Committee, made the remark at a national seminar on party building theory, which closed here today.

Under the new situation, Song said, the party faces two important tasks—one is to boost the economic development and the other is to defeat the "peaceful evolution" attempts of hostile forces at home and abroad.

He pointed out that to fulfill the two tasks it is extremely necessary to build the Communist Party into a much stronger vanguard of the working class armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and strong core of leadership of the people in building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The six-day seminar was jointly sponsored by the party Central Committee's Organization Department, Propaganda Department and Policy Research Center.

Song Ping Writes Foreword to Book Collection

OW2604202391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0309 GMT 25 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA)—A large collection of books on personal profiles entitled *The People's Good Cadres*, compiled by the General Office of the CPC Central Committee's Organization Department, was published recently by Xinhua Publishing House.

Comrade Song Ping wrote the foreword to the collection. Entitled "Enhance Self-Awareness in Implementing the Mass Line," the foreword reads: "Be the first to worry about the nation and the last to enjoy. Selflessly devoting oneself and regarding the people's well-being as one's own paramount duty are the values of our party's leading cadres. All those who have acted on these values have been loved deeply by the people. Comrade Jiao Yulu was one of them." He expressed the hope that all party members and cadres will read the collection and derive sources of enlightenment, inspiration, and encouragement from it.

Comrade Chen Yun wrote the name of the collection.

Comrades Peng Zhen, Wang Zhen, Bo Yibo, and Song Renqiong wrote inscriptions.

The first four volumes of the collection introduce 100 good cadres, most of them leading cadres of party and government organizations at and above the county level. Also introduced are leading cadres of enterprises, scientific research institutions, and schools; veteran cadres who participated in the revolution before the founding of New China; and promising young cadres who joined the leadership ranks in the past 10 years or so. The collection specifically and graphically depicts, from different angles, the spirit of prominent cadres on various fronts throughout the country in upholding the party's basic line, forging close contacts with the populace, displaying rectitude and honesty, and selflessly devoting themselves.

Preface on Party's Leadership

OW2604213791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1246 GMT 25 Apr 91

[By reporters Dou Guangsheng (4535 1639 3932) and Liu Siyang (0491 1835 2254)]

[Text] Beijing, 25 April (XINHUA)—A ceremony to mark the first publication of the book, "The Party's Leadership at the Primary Stage of Socialism," was held in Beijing today.

Comrade Song Ping, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, wrote the preface for the book. He pointed out in the preface that under the current situation, enhancing teaching about the need to adhere to the party's leadership is of significance in further consolidating the party's ruling position, better playing the party's leading role, and ensuring that our country will always advance triumphantly along the socialist road. He expressed the hope that more and better books introducing the research findings in this respect or featuring political and ideological themes will be published.

The book was compiled by the Organization and Propaganda Departments of the Hubei CPC Committee, the Hubei Party School, and the Hubei Academy of Social Sciences in commemoration of the 70th founding anniversary of the CPC. Zhong Shuqiao supervised publication of the 200,000-character work. The book deals with the characteristics, targets, content, and pattern of the party's leadership at the primary stage of socialism while taking close account of the actual situation. It also explores ways to enhance and improve the party's leadership in the new era. The book is intended to teach party members and cadres about the party's leadership in plain language and in a systematic manner.

Qin Jiwei, Wang Ping, Chen Xilian, Liao Hansheng, and other leading comrades attended the ceremony. Also present were responsible comrades from the CPC Central Party Construction Work Group, the Central Organization Department, the Central Propaganda Department, the Central Policy Research Center, the Central Party School, as well as those from the publishing agencies of RENMIN RIBAO, DANJIAN, and DAN DE YANJIU.

Zou Jiahua Inspects Guangxi's Development

OW2704074491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1542 GMT 26 Apr

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zheng Shengfeng (6774 4141 0023) and XINHUA reporter Deng Guotian (6772 0948 3240)]

[Text] Nanning, 26 Apr (XINHUA)—To revitalize the local economy, industries with strong advantages must be built and developed by taking measures suitable to local conditions and bringing local advantages into play; energy and transportation must be vigorously developed now and in the future, as energy shortage restricts economic development of the country and all localities. These are two important viewpoints put forward by Vice Premier Zou Jiahua after his on-the-spot inspection in Guangxi.

Accompanied by Cheng Kejie, chairman of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional People's Government, Zou Jiahua inspected the nation's two key projects—the

Pingguo Aluminium Company Phase I Project and Yantan Hydropower Station—in the minority nationality mountain regions in northwest Guangxi from 24 to 26 April. He visited some backbone enterprises in Nanning City and earnestly listened to the regional leaders' ideas concerning Guangxi's economic development.

During his inspection, Zou Jiahua learned further that Guangxi possesses very rich deposits of non-ferrous metals, subtropical forests, fruits, and sugarcane with vast development prospects, and tourist resources with unique conditions. If local advantages could be fully brought into play in accordance with the nation's macroscopic program and market needs, the pace of development would be quickened. Zou Jiahua gave an example: Guangxi's cane sugar output, which makes up a quarter of the country's production, has become a backbone industry. However, the great potential of comprehensive utilization of sugarcane is only at the beginning stage. The bagasse can be used to manufacture paper, leftover bits and pieces from cane sugar can be used for extracting alcohol and lysine. With steady development, a relatively comprehensive, highly competitive industry having sugar manufacturing as its focus can be formed.

Zou Jiahua pointed out: Economic development and development of highly competitive industries are not possible without energy and transportation. We must attach great importance and work hard to solve this important and urgent issue. Guangxi has great potential in solving this issue. Its Hongshuihe is rich in hydropower resources. If the Hongshuihe could be developed well under the nation's uniform program and with strong support and cooperation of brother provinces, energy supply would be guaranteed for the economic development of Guangxi and its neighboring provinces.

Zou Jiahua also said: While the state will support and help the minority nationality regions, the minority nationality regions must bring their enthusiasm more into play according to the local conditions to push forward their own development.

Li Tieying Visits Shanghai Universities

OW2704184791 Beijing Central Television
Program One Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT
25 Apr 91

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] Li Tieying, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor, and minister in charge of the State Education Commission, visited Fudan University, Shanghai Jiaotong University, and the East China Institute of Chemical Engineering from 20 to 24 April. Chen Zhili, deputy secretary of the Shanghai CPC Committee, and Xie Lijuan, vice mayor of Shanghai, accompanied him on the tour. [Video shows Li Tieying, in the company of a group of people, being shown around a university campus. Video then shows Li being welcomed into a classroom, shaking

hands with the professor, and addressing the students. Video cuts to show Li holding talks with school faculty, viewing equipment.]

He talked with some party secretaries, presidents, teachers, and students in these higher-learning institutes. He also was briefed on the work concerning party building in higher-learning institutes by the Shanghai municipal party committee and government. [Video shows Li touring another university and talking with students in a huge workshop.]

Li Tieying pointed out: Socialist universities are the base where builders of and successors to the socialist cause are cultivated. It is necessary to strengthen the party's leadership over higher-learning institutes to ensure the full implementation of the party's education policies.

Li Tieying noted: Education has its own distinct class character. Socialist higher-learning institutes must adhere to the socialist orientation of running schools and further strengthen party building. By relying on and uniting the massive number of intellectuals, and by fully arousing their enthusiasm and creativity, we must develop our higher-learning institutes into new socialist universities with Chinese characteristics.

Li Tieying maintained: Today, China enjoys political, economic, and social stability. The Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress, both held not long ago, charted a navigation map for the people. On the map, the future goals for education work are clearly defined. We must make concerted efforts to strengthen party building and the ideological and political work in higher-learning institutes to ensure the success of these goals. In this way, we may build higher-learning institutes into strong fortresses that support the party and socialism, uphold Marxism, and oppose bourgeois liberalization and peaceful evolution. We may also turn them into fertile soil where builders of and successors of the socialist cause can be nurtured. Key universities should become centers of education, science, and culture.

Addresses Qinghua University

OW2804125291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1418 GMT 27 Apr 91

[By reporters Zhang Baorui (1728 1405 3843) and Li Jinghua (2621 0079 5478)]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)—The sun was warm. Peach and plum trees were in full bloom. Qinghua University celebrated its 80th anniversary today. Li Peng, Song Ping, and other leading comrades at the central level wrote inscriptions for the occasion, while Li Tieying made a speech at the celebration meeting.

Li Peng's inscription reads: "You take a serious attitude in doing scholarly research and are known as the cradle of talent. You have trained people who are both Red and

expert and who have achieved all-round development." The inscription by Song Ping reads: "Carry forward the revolutionary tradition and train successors to carry on the socialist cause."

In his speech, Li Tieying extended warm congratulations and cordial regards to the faculty, students, and workers of Qinghua University and its alumna at home and abroad on behalf of the State Council and the State Education Commission. He expressed heartfelt thanks to the university for its significant contributions to China's revolution and construction.

Li Tieying said: Our universities are socialist universities. They should not only impart scientific and cultural knowledge, but also should serve as staunch fortresses for propagating Marxism. Moreover, they should play the role of important fronts for building the socialist spiritual civilization and opposing "peaceful evolution" and serve as places for training builders and successors with both political integrity and professional competence to carry on the cause of socialism. Leaders at all levels in schools should keep to the socialist education direction; unite all faculty members, students, and workers to gear their work to modernization, the world, and the future; vigorously proceed with education reform; strive to improve the quality of their work in all fields; and advance ceaselessly in the direction of socialist higher education with Chinese characteristics.

Qinghua University was founded in 1911. Over the past 80 years, this prestigious institution of higher education has trained more than 66,000 regular college graduates and some 6,000 postgraduates for the Chinese nation. [passage omitted]

Drawing on its own experience in running the school in the past and using foreign experience for reference, Qinghua University has, for a long time, devoted itself to actively exploring a proper way to operate a socialist university. As a result of this effort, Qinghua University has developed from a polytechnic institution to a diversified university. In addition to engineering departments, which are still the principal departments of the university, there also are departments in the fields of science, liberal arts, and economic management. Especially over the last 10 years or so since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Qinghua University has conducted a series of reforms, which have enabled it to achieve an even higher level of development. [passage omitted]

Above all, Qinghua University has persisted in giving priority to moral education. It has attached great importance to the course on Marxist theories and made ceaseless efforts to strengthen political and ideological work among its students. From 1979 to 1990 alone, as many as 3,730 students of the university joined the CPC.

Qiao Shi Inspects Zhejiang Province

OW2604213291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0710 GMT 26 Apr 91

[By reporter Huang Guowen (7806 0948 2429)]

[Text] Hangzhou, 26 Apr (XINHUA)—Qiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, pointed out during his inspection tour in Zhejiang [date of inspection not given]: Our important tasks at present are to seriously implement the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee; build well leading bodies at all levels, particularly the primary party organizations; maintain political and social stability; and concentrate our energy on economic development.

Qiao Shi inspected factories, rural areas, harbors, commodity markets, poor old revolutionary base areas, and mountainous regions in some cities and prefectures of Zhejiang, including Ningbo, Taizhou, Zhoushan, and Wenzhou. He was accompanied on the tour by Li Zemin, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee. In his view, the overall situation of Zhejiang Province's economic development and its work in various fields, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, has been good in the last several years. In the several prefectures and cities that he inspected, including Wenzhou City, remarkable achievements were made in improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, experience was summed up, and the economy was being developed step by step.

He said: At present, the whole party and the whole country are implementing the guidelines of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and executing the Outline of the 10-year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic Development. In order to attain the second-step strategic objective of national economic development in the 1990's, our tasks are very arduous and a great deal of work remains to be done. We should seize this rare opportunity at present to accomplish work in all fields, complete the tasks set in the "outline," usher in the 21st century, and take a further step to build well socialism with Chinese characteristics.

He pointed out: In order to attain the second-step strategic objective in the 1990's, we should first maintain the continuity and stability of the line, principles, and policies laid down since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; seriously implement the party's basic line; mobilize all positive factors; and try in every possible way to overcome difficulties and resolve contradictions on the road ahead. Second, we should resolutely maintain the political situation of stability and unity, as well as social stability. Since maintaining stability is a long-term task, we must have a clear understanding of it and adopt effective measures for it; and under no circumstances should we slacken our efforts.

He put great emphasis on building well the leading bodies of party organizations at all levels. He said: We must do a good job in building up party organizations in order to maintain social stability and develop the economy. It is necessary to organize well the leading bodies at all levels. While ensuring revolutionization, we should rationalize the age composition of the leading bodies in consideration of both the present work and the future, and thus lay a good foundation for the 21st century. We should put more emphasis on building primary party organizations in the course of stepping up the building of leading bodies. Leaders at various levels should attach importance to the building up of grassroots units; train, select, and use a number of outstanding young people that can keep to a socialist orientation; truly perform actual deeds for the people; serve as good public servants of the people; work under the party leadership; and actively lead the masses in developing economy, working, and becoming well-off; and let the outstanding young people play their due role at grassroots units. Poor regions should particularly pay attention to this matter. To enhance the charisma and rallying power of primary party organizations, all localities should gradually develop some of the rural collective economy, run village and town enterprises even better, and boost the economic strength of townships and villages, while continuing to strengthen and improve the responsibility system with the household contract linking output to payment, and to fully arouse the masses' enthusiasm.

Qiao Shi visited two poor families and some elderly people who enjoy the five guarantees [food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses] at Shiniukeng Village in Xiyuan Township of Pingyang County, located in a poor old revolutionary base area. He asked them in detail about their daily life. Qiao Shi said: In helping the poor in a region, the economically developed districts should take the initiative in helping poor districts overcome poverty as soon as possible, while continuing to develop their own economy. Qiao Shi joined local cadres in discussing how to make use of local resources and find ways to develop the economy in mountainous regions. He said: Both the state and local governments should be concerned with the people's food, clothing, housing, and transportation problems in poor regions, and help them overcome the problems. Local village party branches should keep in touch with the families that need help, constantly help them solve their production and livelihood problems, and join them in taking the road of working hard to develop economy and become well-off. In rural work, the party's major task is to combine its efforts to implement its line, principles, and policies with its efforts to solve practical problems that local people are concerned about. We should perform actual deeds instead of empty talk. Only in this way, can we do a vigorous and effective work.

In Longgang Town of Cangnan County, a "peasants' town" built with several hundred million yuan raised by the peasants, Qiao Shi visited the faculty members and

students of the No. 1 Middle School. The school, with more than 20 classes and a total enrollment of some 1,800, has hired a number of teachers from Hangzhou and other places. Qiao Shi said: Apparently the peasants have become well-off and they are enthusiastic in running schools. A school like this one did not cost too much in state investment, but it has solved the schooling problem of peasants' children. This is a good way to build the socialist spiritual civilization.

Ji Pengfei Mourns WEN WEI PO Official

OW2904083891 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0912 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 April (XINHUA)—A ceremony was held today at the Babaoshan Revolutionary Funeral Hall today to pay last respect to the remains of Comrade Chen Bojian, deputy director of the Hong Kong WEN WEI PO, an outstanding member of the CPC, a resolute proletarian revolutionary and a distinguished journalist. Chen Bojian died of illness on 13 April 1991 in Beijing, he was 69. [passage omitted]

Among those who sent wreaths to the ceremony were Li Ruihuan, Qin Jiwei, Ji Pengfei, Wang Renzhi, Zhu Muzhi, Lu Ping, Zhou Nan, Mu Qing, Gao Di, and units such as the Organization Department, the Propaganda Department, and Overseas Publicity Group of the CPC Central Committee; the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office; the Ministry of Radio, Film and Television; the XINHUA News Agency; the XINHUA News Agency's Hong Kong Branch Office; RENMIN RIBAO; the China Press and Publication Administration; GUANGMING RIBAO; JINGJI RIBAO; the Shandong Provincial Party Committee; the Shandong Provincial People's Government; and the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee. Ji Pengfei, Wu Lengxi, Zeng Tao and others attended the ceremony.

Qiao Shi Greets Democratic Party Anniversary

OW2804114191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0746 GMT 27 Apr 91

[By reporter Sun Yong (1327 0516)]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)—A commemorative meeting marking the 50th founding anniversary of the China Democratic League was held this morning at the auditorium in the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] building.

Among those who came to the meeting to extend congratulations were Qiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Ding Guangen, alternate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Liu Lantao, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission; Peng Chong and Lei Jieqiong, vice chairmen of the

Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and Qian Zhengying, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee.

The China Democratic League was founded in March 1941 under the guidance of the CPC's policy of forming a national united front to resist the Japanese aggression. Today the China Democratic League, with a membership of more than 100,000, has become a political party devoted to the socialist cause, composed mainly of senior and middle-class intellectuals and having the characteristic of a political alliance.

Fei Xiaotong, chairman of the China Democratic League Central Committee, addressed the meeting. He said: Over the past four decades since the founding of New China, the China Democratic League has played an active role in our country's political power. It has participated in discussing the nation's major political guidelines, formulating our national principles and policies, and supervising their implementation. It has strived to fulfill its role in the nation's political activities, persisted in taking economic construction as the central task, and made great achievements in its endeavor to serve the purpose of socialist modernization.

Fei Xiaotong said: After reviewing the course the China Democratic League has traversed during the last 50 years, we feel that we should, from now on, take a more positive and constructive attitude to fulfill our role of participating in the administration and discussion of state affairs and in exercising democratic supervision. We should earnestly participate in all kinds and all levels of political consultative activities and say all we know without reserve. Based on serious investigations and studies, we should offer our opinions and proposals concerning the principles and policies carried out by our country, as well as its work in all fields. Besides, we should do our best to improve the procedures and system of democratic policy making and democratic supervision.

On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, Ding Guangen spoke highly of the glorious patriotic and revolutionary course traversed by the China Democratic League since its founding. Over the half century that has elapsed, he said, the China Democratic League and the Chinese Communist Party have stood together through thick and thin, shared weal and woe, formed a close relationship between them as fraternal parties, and contributed significantly to the people's revolution and the cause of socialist construction.

Ding Guangen pointed out: The 1990's is an era when we are working for a splendid future in the history of revitalization of the Chinese nation. We must continue to adhere to the principle of "long-term coexistence, mutual supervision, treating each other with all sincerity, and sharing weal and woe" and do a still better job in promoting communications and ideological exchange among various components within the united

front so as to form a relationship of cooperation characterized by solidarity, democracy, and harmony. Democratic parties and personages without party affiliation are encouraged to make positive suggestions on the nation's major policies and on significant issues in society. They are encouraged to speak out freely, point out the real facts, and play their role to the full in participating in the administration and discussion of state affairs and in exercising democratic supervision.

Sun Qimeng, chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, delivered a speech on behalf of democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce. He praised what the China Democratic League has done in recent years in offering many important opinions and proposals to the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on the issues of intellectuals, education, and regional development strategies. Moreover, he expressed the determination to join other parties in keeping to and making perfect the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the CPC's leadership.

Chu Tunan, honorary chairman of the China Democratic League Central Committee, presided over today's meeting and made an opening address. Present at the meeting were responsible comrades of the relevant departments of the State Council; responsible comrades of democratic parties and people's organizations concerned; vice chairmen of the China Democratic League Central Committee, namely, Qian Weichang, Gao Tian, Ye Dui, Tao Dayong, Luo Hanxian, Ma Dayou, Feng Zhijun, Ding Shisun, and Kong Lingren; vice chairmen of the China Democratic League's Central Advisory Committee, namely, Li Wenyi, Lin Hengyuan, and Wen Jiasi; as well as some 1,500 members of the China Democratic League currently in Beijing.

Ding Guangen Speaks

OW2804104991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0817 GMT 27 Apr 91

["Speech at the 50th Anniversary of the Founding of the China Democratic League; by Ding Guangen, 27 April 1991"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)—Comrades:

The China Democratic League [CDL] is holding a ceremonious meeting here today to mark the 50th anniversary of its founding. The CDL has traversed a patriotic and revolutionary road of honor over the past 50 years. Over the last half century, the CDL and the CPC have stood together through thick and thin, established close relations as fraternal parties, and made important contributions to the people's revolution and socialist construction. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, I hereby extend my warm congratulations to the CDL and give my sincere regards to all comrades of the league.

The CDL was born amid the raging flames of the War of Resistance Against Japan and the patriotic democratic

movement. During the years of war, the CDL and the CPC cooperated closely with each other in uniting patriotic intellectuals and democratic personages, and bravely fought for the victory of the new democratic revolution and for establishing the New China. Li Gongpu, Wen Yiduo, and other CDL comrades still are affectionately remembered by the people for heroically laying down their lives. After the founding of New China, the CDL adopted a political line that accepts the CPC's leadership and serves socialism, established closer relations with the CPC, played an important role in consolidating people's democratic dictatorship and in struggling against enemies at home and outside the country, and made important contributions to China's socialist revolution and construction. Since China entered the new historical period focusing on economic construction, the CDL has supported the CPC's basic line, the Four Cardinal Principles, and the policy of reform and opening up; has actively participated in the consultations on and implementation of the nation's major policies and principles; has insisted on uniting and cooperating with the CPC; and has conducted democratic supervision. The vast numbers of CDL members have dedicated themselves to the Four Modernizations drive and made contributions at their respective posts. Setting their eyes on society, they have actively given lectures, established schools, provided counselling services, supported frontier areas with their intellectual resources, provided counselling on strategic planning for regional development and construction, and worked to promote reform of the educational and science and technology systems, winning the whole society's applause. The CPC believes that the CDL, under the banner of patriotism and socialism, will continue to make new contributions for consolidating and broadening the patriotic united front, for maintaining national stability, for promoting reform and opening up, and for developing the national economy.

Comrades, since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin at the core has led and united the people of all nationalities throughout the nation, safeguarded national and social stability, and scored remarkable results in improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform. The national economy is progressing in a sustained, steady, and coordinated manner. Important achievements have also been made in foreign relations. Practice has shown that the leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin at the core is strong, effective, and completely correct; that the socialist system has good vitality; and that the unity of the people of all nationalities throughout China as well as the unity between the CPC on the one hand and the various democratic parties and groups, nonparty personages, and the people of all nationalities in all circles, on the other, is unshakable.

The 1990's is the era in which the Chinese nation will broaden its horizons in its history of rejuvenation. The

Outline for the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development for China, adopted by the just-concluded Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] as well as Premier Li Peng's report on this Outline, sum up the basic experiences in building socialism with Chinese characteristics; define the basic tasks, the goals of struggle, and the principles and policies for the next 10 years; and reflect the will of the people of all nationalities throughout the nation. It is a realistic and inspiring program for action. The important thing now is to earnestly implement the "Outline," uphold the four cardinal principles, persist in making reform and opening to the outside world, do our work in a down-to-earth manner, and devote ourselves wholeheartedly to boosting the national economy.

To achieve the second-step strategic goal defined by the "Outline" and build socialism with Chinese characteristics, the patriotic united front has an honorable mission. To carry out construction, we must first have political stability and unity. The patriotic united front should be subjected and oriented to the overall interest—national stability. To maintain national stability, it is imperative to unite all forces that can be united, mobilize all positive factors, and consolidate and develop the broadest possible patriotic united front. It is imperative to uphold and perfect the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the CPC's leadership. Practice shows that this basic political system is suitable for China's general conditions, and is supported by the broad masses of people and all democratic parties and groups. We have consistently advocated that the social and political systems, as well as the system of political parties of a country should be decided by its own people, without interference from any other countries. We have never imposed our system of political parties on other countries, nor do we allow other countries to impose their system on us. The multiparty or biparty system does not conform to China's general conditions. It runs counter to the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, including the democratic parties and groups, and is not practicable in socialist China. We should further uphold and perfect the socialist system of political parties with Chinese characteristics, constantly perfect the system while persistently implementing it, and implement the system in the course of seeking constant perfection.

In the past year and more, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, and thanks to the common efforts of the various democratic parties and groups, our system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation has made new progress. It is becoming more structured and governed by regulations. We should continue to uphold the principle of "long-term coexistence, mutual supervision, treating each other with all sincerity, and sharing each other's weal or woe"; improve mutual communication and ideological exchanges within the united front; develop a working relationship marked by unity, democracy, harmony, and cooperation;

and encourage the democratic parties and groups as well as nonparty personages to actively offer suggestions on major state policies and principles as well as important issues in social life, freely air their views, report on the true situation, and fully develop their roles in participating in discussions of state affairs and exercising democratic supervision. The CPC and the various democratic parties and groups and patriotic personages of all circles should learn to seek common ground while reserving differences, and broaden the common ground while eliminating the differences. They should achieve uniformity on matters related to accomplishing socialist modernization and the motherland's reunification, and other important questions of principle. On this basis, they should coordinate and pay equal attention to the interests, requests, and opinions of all parties. Democratic consultation is a major characteristic of China's socialist democracy, which should be upheld and perfected continuously.

From the prolonged revolutionary struggle and the actual practice gained in accomplishing socialist modernization, our party has realized that it is very important for the party to make self-improvement. In the course of its own development, the CDL has also manifested the fine tradition of paying attention to constant self-improvement. We believe that the CDL certainly will further develop this fine tradition, consolidate itself in ideological and organizational matters, carry forward the fine tradition of close cooperation that characterized the relationship between the older generation of the CDL and our party, and lead all its members to advance along the socialist path.

Comrades, let us unite more closely, show a high sense of historical responsibility and a sense of urgency of our times, actively involve ourselves in the great practice of construction and reform, and, under the CPC's leadership, unite as one, work with one heart and one mind, wage hard struggle, and strive to fulfill all the grand tasks laid down in the Outline for the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development.

Deng Pufang, Wang Zhen on Welfare of Handicapped

*OW2704190391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0813 GMT 25 Apr 91*

[By reporter Chen Yan (7115 7159)]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA)—Deng Pufang, director in chief of the China Welfare Fund for Handicapped, said today that in the past year the foundation collected 4.35 million yuan in donations at home and abroad and spent 7.67 million yuan of its funds to promote the welfare of the handicapped.

The Seventh Board Meeting of the China Welfare Fund for Handicapped was held today. [passage omitted]

A written speech by Vice President Wang Zhen, who is honorary director in chief of the foundation, was read at

today's meeting. In his speech, Wang Zhen fully affirmed the achievements made by the foundation since its founding seven years ago. He pointed out: China made tremendous progress in promoting the welfare of the handicapped over these years. China enacted and implemented the "Five-Year Welfare Work Program for the Handicapped in China" as well as enacted the "Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of the Handicapped." In over two years, 420,000 people suffering cataract received operations to restore eyesight, 130,000 people with sequelae from poliomyelitis had corrective surgery, and 10,000 deaf children took language training. In addition, the numbers of special education schools and classrooms increased by more than 300 and 2,500 respectively, while that of blind, deaf, and retarded students in school climbed by 50,000. These indeed were very amazing achievements, reflecting the supremacy of the socialist system and demonstrating the reality, fairness, and extensiveness of China's efforts in promoting human rights.

Wang Zhen pointed out that the handicapped still face considerable difficulties and problems. They are the most needy of society. He expressed the hope that society will earnestly propagate and enforce the law on the protection of the handicapped, support the welfare work for the handicapped, help the handicapped to fully participate in society on an equal footing, and make fresh contributions to ensuring that the handicapped can exercise their civil rights. [passage omitted]

Also read at the meeting was a proposal, initiated by nine board members of the foundation, on active participation in the first "National Help the Handicapped Day" to be held on 19 May.

Editorial Stresses Population Control

OW2804144391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1040 GMT 28 Apr 91

[RENMIN RIBAO 29 April editorial: "Make the Greatest Determination to Control Population Growth"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)—The "Outline for the 10-Year Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development," adopted by the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress, noted the need to unswervingly implement the basic state policy on family planning, and to bring the average annual natural population growth rate to within 12.5 percent in the next 10 years. To achieve this goal, the party Central Committee and the State Council recently held a discussion meeting on family planning, which stressed that the whole party should take actions, the whole people should be mobilized, and top party and government leaders at all levels should take personal interest in the work, and that the greatest determination should be made to bring China's population growth under control.

A huge population and its rapid growth have always been a heavy burden restricting China's economic and social development. Now, the population on mainland China exceeds 1.14 billion. Even if we closely attend to our work according to the requirements of the 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, the total population on mainland China will exceed 1.2 billion by 1995, and will near 1.3 billion by the end of the century. A slight relaxation in our efforts may cause it to break the 1.3 billion mark. If we let the population grow without effectively controlling it, the realization of the second-step strategic goal for China's modernization drive will be directly affected, and the efforts to further improve the people's living standards will be thwarted. This will create heavier pressure on the economic and social development in the next century, further reduce China's per capita resource, worsen its environment, and bring endless misery to our posterity. Therefore, it is an important thing indeed to practice family planning and control population growth. The whole party and the people of all nationalities throughout the country should immediately take actions and strive to strictly control China's population growth, improve the quality of the population, and fulfill the population plans for the next five and 10 years, respectively.

The key to success in family planning lies in the leadership. Party committees and governments at all levels should realize the strategic significance of controlling population growth, fully understand its tremendous importance and urgency in China's economic and social development as a whole, and further enhance their population awareness, the per capita concept, and the sense of responsibility toward population control. They should stop the one-sided view and shortsighted behavior of some comrades who concentrate on the economy to the neglect of population control, and overcome the laxity and fear of difficulties in family planning. They should practice family planning with the enthusiasm and perseverance with which they attend to economic work, truly regard this work as a basic state policy, and list it as an important item on the agenda for discussion. Top party and government leaders should take personal interest in this work. They should implement the system of management by objective in connection with population. Party committees and governments of all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities should undertake the responsibility to fulfill the population plans for their respective areas. Principal party and government leading comrades at all levels should be the major responsible persons for fulfilling population plans in their respective areas. The fulfillment of the population plans and the success or failure in family planning should be an important basis for evaluating the performances of party committees and governments at all levels.

We should persistently stabilize and strictly implement the current family planning policy and manage the work of family planning according to law. At present, the key to strict control over population growth is to seriously

implement the family planning regulations enacted by various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities and to make every effort to ensure that the current family planning policy is truly put into practice at the grass-roots level. It is necessary to resolve to form a family planning work team at the grass-roots level characterized by a good state of mind and a correct workstyle and with professional knowledge and management ability; to speed up the establishment of family planning networks covering counties, townships, and villages; and to strengthen the family planning personnel of various villages and work groups so that there are always some people at the grass-roots level in charge of the various tasks related to family planning. In addition, we should ensure that necessary funds are put into this work. Family planning is a task that requires a relatively small amount of input, but which can yield a very big social benefit. So, it is worthwhile to save some money in other fields and use it for family planning. Departments and mass organizations concerned should be organized and should coordinate with one another so that they will share the work according to their respective functions and take the initiative in coordinating with the family planning department in making comprehensive efforts to deal with the population problem.

To make a success of the family planning work, we must adhere to the mass line, fully trust the masses, and rely on them. Because our country is still rather backward economically and culturally and is still subject to the influence of the traditional concept to a relatively great extent, and because an integrated social insurance system has not been established in our rural areas, it is understandable that some people among the masses may not be able to comprehend the need for family planning for the time being because practical difficulties and problems still exist in their production work and life. It is precisely because of this reason that we should make unremitting efforts to do successful propaganda and education work. We should be patient in our work to publicize and explain in a meticulous and intensive way to the masses the target and significance of population control in our country, the principle and policy of family planning, and the relationship between the state and individuals in this regard. We should turn the practice of family planning into an action of the masses out of their self-consciousness. In addition, ideological education should be combined with a solution of the masses' practical problems. It also is necessary to do more things in the real interests of the masses. Cadres at all levels and the broad masses of Communist party members and Communist Youth League members should set an example in implementing the policy, doing propaganda work among the masses, and serving the masses with regard to family planning.

Putting family planning into practice and strictly controlling population growth is a matter of prime importance as well as a rather difficult task before the whole party and the people of all nationalities in the country. However, we can certainly do a still better job as long as

our party and government leaders at all levels truly attach importance to this task, make a real effort to strengthen their leadership, fully trust and rely on the masses, and create a new situation throughout the country where everyone is paying attention to family planning and making contributions to controlling the growth of our population.

Tibet To Speed Up Trials Ahead of Anniversary

HK2804065291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0636 GMT 28 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (AFP)—Courts in Tibet's capital, Lhasa, will try to push through pending criminal cases by May 23 to "welcome" the 40th anniversary of Chinese troops entering the region, a local newspaper said.

The Lhasa People's Intermediate Court "worked out concrete measures to speed up the rate of dealing with cases and to rapidly and severely attack all kinds of criminals," the Tibet Daily [XIZANG RIBAO] said.

Stepped-up processing of criminal cases was aimed at "welcoming the 40th anniversary of the peaceful liberation of Tibet" by communist troops on May 23, 1951, the court said.

The court's Communist Party chief demanded that at least 85 per cent of criminal cases be concluded before the anniversary, saying judicial staff should work overtime if necessary.

Anti-government acts are considered criminal in China. It was not clear from the report whether political criminals were included in the court proceedings.

Court officials have given special attention to a case involving the theft of 20 pistols and 1,000 rounds of ammunition from a military depot last month, the paper said.

It said the cases of seven people charged with harboring the arms thieves would be concluded in the near future "as a gift for the 40th anniversary."

Official reports said that 114 people were arrested in a crackdown on crime ahead of the anniversary while extra police were deployed in Lhasa to ferret out suspects in the weapons theft.

The Chinese authorities, highly concerned about the possibility of separatist unrest ahead of the anniversary, have tightened security measures.

Tibetan nationalists have been campaigning for independence since their spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, fled to exile in India following a failed anti-Chinese uprising in 1959.

Tibet 'Inalienable Part' of China

OW2704122191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1034 GMT 27 Apr 91

[Text] Lhasa, April 27 (XINHUA)—Millions of pieces of historical archives, which span from the 13th Century to 1959, show that Tibet is an inalienable part of China since the 13th Century.

These archives, collected by the Tibet archives, include official documents and other data from the Yuan (1271-1368), Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) Dynasties, the Republic of China (1912-1949) and the period between the Liberation of Tibet in 1951 and the democratic reform in Tibet in 1959.

According to historic records, in 1244 Yuan Dynasty Prince Kuoduan, a grandson of Genghis Khan, invited Sapan Kongah Gyaincain, chief of the Sakya Sect of Lamaism, then the most prestigious sect in Tibet, and two of his nephews, Pagsbag and Sanadoji, to Liangzhou (presently Wuwei City in Gansu Province) to discuss the submission of Tubo to the rule of the Yuan Dynasty. Before long, an agreement was reached between the two sides on submitting Tibet to the Great Mongol Khan.

"The genealogy of Sakya" kept in the Tibet archives, which was printed by the Sakya Monastery in lower Tibet more than 400 years ago, carries a letter Prince Kuoduan wrote to Sapan Kongah Gyaincain, inviting the latter to Liangzhou. "I hope you will come here soon, and I promise to authorize you to rule the monks and laymen in Tibet if you are for the good of me and those people," the letter says.

A hand-written copy of "the genealogy of Sakya", which dates back even further, records an order of the Yuan Emperor Kublai Khan granting Pagsbag an area of 130,000 households in Tibet as a base to worship the Buddha.

Also among the collections of the Tibet archives are administrative orders issued to the monks and laymen in Tibet from the Yuan capital Dadu (presently Beijing) in the name of Yuan Emperors by Tibetan religious leaders, who had served as tutors to Yuan emperors.

The archives from the Ming Dynasty include a great deal of imperial edicts the Ming Emperors issued for awarding Tibetan officials, appointments and other affairs.

Also on display at the Tibet archives are written orders approving the establishment of Dalai and Panchen by Emperors Shun Zhi and Kang Xi of the Qing Dynasty.

A yellow silk piece measuring two meters long and 1.5 meters wide bears the approval of the establishment of the Fifth Panchen by Emperor Kang Xi in 1713, with a gold seal in Mandarin, Tibetan and Han languages.

Among the most recent articles kept in the Tibet archives is the original copy of the 17-article agreement of the peaceful liberation of Tibet signed by the representatives of the 14th Dalai Lama and the central government.

Also on display at the archives is a prayer written by the 14th Dalai Lama in Tibetan language, which reads: "Chairman Mao, great leader of the motherland, I wish you good health, long life, excellent work and the prosperity of the motherland."

Article Reviews Tibetans' Right of Autonomy

HK2904052291 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese 25 Apr 91 p 2

[Article by Luo Qun (5012 5028): "Tibetan People's Right of Autonomy"]

[Text] Nationality regional autonomy is a basic policy and system that China uses to solve its domestic nationality issue. When the PRC was founded in 1949, the "Common Program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC]," which was in fact China's interim constitution, stipulated in Article 51 of Chapter Six that "in regions inhabited by minority nationalities, nationality regional autonomy should be practiced, and all types of organs of nationality autonomy should be established according to the population of various nationalities and the area of the region."

On 23 May 1951 the central people's government and the local government of Tibet signed the "17-Article Agreement" on Tibet's peaceful liberation. Article Three of the agreement explicitly stipulates: "According to the nationality policy of the CPPCC Common Program, under the unified leadership of the central people's government, the Tibetan people have the power to exercise nationality regional autonomy." This article is closely linked to the other two important points in the agreement on safeguarding the motherland's unification and reforming the social system. Expelling the imperialist forces from Tibet and abolishing the feudal serf system constituted the basic precondition for effecting nationality regional autonomy. History over the past century and more shows that only by expelling the imperialist forces could China realize real independence and unification, and that only by abolishing the feudal serf system could the Tibetan people become masters of their own destiny. The establishment of the nationality autonomous local government was the inevitable outcome of expelling the imperialist forces and effecting social reforms. Only with nationality regional autonomy can the democratic rights of the Tibetan people, including their rights to enjoy autonomy and peace, be guaranteed and the prosperity and development of the Tibetan nationality be promoted.

The principle in the "17-Article Agreement" that "the Tibetan people have the power to exercise nationality regional autonomy" won support from people in various strata in Tibet. In 1956, with the approval of the State Council, the Preparatory Committee of the Autonomous Region of Tibet was established. The Dalai Lama was appointed to be chairman of the committee and Bainqen Erdini was made first vice chairman. People in the upper strata of Tibet and religious and secular officials in the

local government of Tibet also held certain positions in the preparatory committee. The committee was a consultative and also functional organ which played a certain role as a government. Its basic function was to organize Tibet's democratic reform and to create the necessary conditions for the establishment of the nationality regional autonomous system.

In March 1959, the separatist force in the upper strata of Tibet staged an armed revolt aimed at splitting the motherland, and the Dalai Lama fled abroad. In view of this situation, the State Council issued an order on 28 March to disband the local government of Tibet and enjoined the preparatory committee of the autonomous region to perform the functions of the local government of Tibet. Bainqen Erdini then was appointed to be acting chairman of the committee. In the five ensuing years, democratic reform was carried out in Tibet and the feudal serf system was abolished. Grass-roots governments at various levels were set up in the vast pastoral areas through popular elections. Conditions were ripe for setting up the Tibet Autonomous Region.

The Tibet Autonomous Region was officially founded in September 1965. This indicated that the right of nationality regional autonomy and other democratic rights of the Tibetan people specified by the Constitution had begun to materialize. Like people of other nationalities in China, the Tibetan people then also moved onto the socialist road of equality, unity, prosperity, and development.

In the more than 20 years since the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region, and especially in the last more than 10 years, the nationality regional autonomous system has been consolidated, improved, and developed in the course of practice. In May 1984, the National People's Congress [NPC] adopted the "Law on Nationality Regional Autonomy." As a basic law for the operation of the nationality regional autonomous system in China, it explicitly stipulates the principles and tasks of nationality regional autonomy, the establishment of nationality autonomous localities, the constitution of the autonomous organs, the setup of judicial and procuratorate organs in the nationality autonomous localities, the nationality relationship in the autonomous localities, and the leadership and assistance of the upper-level state organs. The law gives concrete expression to the PRC Constitution's article about nationality autonomy. The promulgation and implementation of the "Law on Nationality Regional Autonomy" indicated that the nationality regional autonomous system in China had moved into an important stage of development.

According to the stipulations of the PRC Constitution and the "Law on Nationality Regional Autonomy," the right of autonomy possessed by nationality regional autonomous localities is a societal right exercised by the organ of self-government in the nationality autonomous regions. The organ of self-government is the legal organ for exercising the right of autonomy in the nationality autonomous localities, and is also the legal organ through

which all people in these localities exercise their democratic rights. The organ of self-government in the nationality autonomous localities not only performs the same administrative functions as the state organs at the same level, but also exercises the right to manage the internal affairs in the autonomous localities and of the nationalities in these localities.

Concretely speaking, what specific rights of autonomy does the Tibet Autonomous Region enjoy now? According to the law, the rights of nationality regional autonomy enjoyed by the Tibet Autonomous Region are broad and wide in scope, and these rights cover the political, economic, cultural, and social development aspects. Generally, the main content of these rights can be summarized in the following points:

—**The power of local legislation authorized by the state.**

According to China's laws, the People's Congress of the Tibet Autonomous Region can formulate rules and regulations of self-government and other concrete regulations according to local political, economic, and cultural characteristics. This is the basic aspect of the right of autonomy, and is also an important point that distinguishes the nationality autonomous localities from other ordinary localities. This is in essence a kind of local legislation power. So far, Tibet has promulgated 60 sets of concrete regulations, local laws, and legal resolutions and decisions. The contents of legislation covered the aspects of government construction, socioeconomic development, marriage, education, language, judicial work, and the protection of natural resources and environment. The promulgation and implementation of these rules and regulations provide an important legal guarantee for the realization of the Tibetan people's democratic rights and for local socioeconomic and cultural development.

—**The right to formulate and implement special policies and measures for the implementation of relevant state laws and policies according to local conditions.**

The special policies Tibet is now carrying out include: With regard to farming and animal husbandry, the policy allows peasant households to manage and use farmland on their own for a long time, and allows herdsmen to raise animals as their private property and manage animal production on their own for a long time. Within a certain period, peasants and herdsmen are exempted from taxes on their production, and they are allowed to trade their own products freely. With regard to industry and commerce, the autonomous region pursues a policy supporting the nationality's traditional handicrafts and encouraging the development of collective and individual industrial and commercial undertakings. With regard to education, the policy ensures that the children of Tibetan peasants and herdsmen can receive free boarding, food, and schooling. With regard to the population policy, family planning is promoted only among cadres and urban workers. It is advocated that each couple bear two children at a certain interval. However, there are not any childbearing restraints on peasants and

herdsmen. The implementation of these special policies has played a major role in promoting the sustained, stable, and harmonious development of the economic and cultural undertakings in Tibet.

—**Guarantee the Tibetan people's right freely to use and develop their own spoken and written language.** Tibet is an autonomous locality inhabited by the Tibetan nationality. According to the Chinese legal stipulation that "all nationalities have the freedom to use and develop their own spoken and written languages, the People's Congress of the Tibet Autonomous Region adopted the "Regulations on Studying, Using, and Developing the Tibetan Language (for Trial Implementation)" in 1987, which stipulate that in the Tibet Autonomous Region, both the Han and Tibetan languages hold positions of equal importance, with stress on using the Tibetan language. A guiding committee for promoting the use of the Tibetan language was also set up. The people's government of the autonomous region promulgated detailed rules and procedures for implementing the language regulations in October 1988, and explicitly stipulated that both the Han and Tibetan languages will be used simultaneously at all meetings and in all documents in the organ of self-government; the two languages will be used in newspapers, radio and television broadcasts, and other mass media; all signs of institutions, streets, roads, and public facilities will be written in both languages; the judicial organs will guarantee that Tibetan citizens have the right to use the Tibetan language in the course of litigation or when their cases are being tried; school education will be gradually switched to a teaching system with the Tibetan language as the main teaching medium. With the Tibetan language being respected and used widely, the Tibetan people's political and cultural rights have been better guaranteed.

—**Minority nationality cadres and mainly Tibetan cadres have been shouldering principal leading positions in the organs of self-government and judicial organs at various levels.** The promotion of minority nationality cadres is an important indicator of the minority nationalities being really masters of their own localities and exercising regional autonomy. Since Tibet's peaceful liberation, the Chinese Government has always attached great importance to the training and appointment of cadres of the Tibetan and other minority nationalities. A large number of emancipated serfs and their children have been promoted to leading posts at all levels. At present, there are more than 37,000 Tibetan cadres, and they account for 66.6 percent of the total number of cadres in the autonomous region. Tibetan cadres account for 72 percent at the regional level, and 61.2 percent at the county level. Most principal leaders of the people's congresses, governments, law courts, and procuratorates at various levels are Tibetan cadres.

—**The right to manage and arrange local economic construction.** Nationality regional autonomy is not only a political system that guarantees the equal rights of minority nationalities, but is also a system for promoting the economic and cultural development and

the prosperity of the minority nationality communities. Since the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region, great achievements have been made in local economic construction. In 1990, grain output attained an all-time high of 555 million kilograms, an increase of 258 percent over the 1952 output of 155 million kilograms. The number of livestock reached 23 million head, a 134-percent increase over 1952. The total crop and animal farming output value increased to 789 million yuan against 180 million yuan in 1952. The per capita annual income of peasants and herdsmen in Tibet reached 430 yuan. Modern industry has grown out of nothing and has been progressively expanding. More than 260 small and medium-sized enterprises in the power, textile, timber, construction, food processing, and mining industries have been set up. Nationality handicrafts also have developed substantially. Recently, the people's government in the Tibet Autonomous Region decided that in the 1990's, Tibet will further develop agriculture and animal husbandry and will make huge investments with the aid of the state in comprehensive development projects along the Yalung Zangbo Jiang and its two tributaries, the Lhasa He and the Nianchu He, which will provide water conservancy and irrigation facilities and will promote the development of agriculture, animal husbandry, and forestry. Meanwhile, the development of energy industry, transport, postal and telecommunications services, and other infrastructural facilities will be emphasized. The self-sufficient level of local finances will be raised. By the end of this century, Tibet's total industrial and agricultural output value will increase to 1.67 billion yuan from the 1990 level of 1.24 billion yuan; the per capita annual income of peasants and herdsmen will reach 800 yuan, and the per capita grain output will reach 250 kilograms. Thus, Tibet's economic development will rise to a new level.

—**The right to manage local educational, cultural, and public health undertakings and make the nationality culture prosper.** Since the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region, its people's government has formulated and adopted a series of policies and measures according to Tibet's specific conditions for developing the local educational, cultural, and public health undertakings and for maintaining and developing the cream of Tibetan culture. Remarkable achievements have been made in this respect. At present, a multi-tiered nationality education system has basically taken shape. In the whole region, there are now 2,485 schools of all kinds and 177,000 students. The illiterate and semiliterate population in Tibet decreased from over 90 percent of the total population before liberation to 44.43 percent at present. Public health facilities also have developed substantially. There now are 1,006 medical institutions, more than 5,000 hospital beds, and more than 9,000 medical personnel with 77 percent of them being Tibetan people. All Tibetan people can now enjoy free medical services. The malignant diseases that seriously threatened the

people's lives and health in old Tibet have been brought under effective control. People's life expectancy extended from 35 years in the early 1950's to over 65 years at present, and the Tibetan population increased from about 1 million people in the early 1950's to 2.09 million people in 1990. In order to maintain and develop the cream of the traditional Tibetan culture, the local authorities of Tibet have successively promulgated the "Regulations on Studying, Using, and Developing the Tibetan Language (for Trial Implementation)," and the "Interim Regulations on the Management of Cultural Relics." Marked results have been achieved in the work of rescuing and sorting out the Tibetan cultural legacy. Importance also has been attached to the study of Tibetan traditional medicine. A large quantity of ancient books and classical literary and art works have been published. A large number of Tibetan Buddhist temples and other cultural relics have been repaired. The religious beliefs and customs of the Tibetan people are respected and protected.

—**The right to take the initiative in protecting, developing, and utilizing local natural resources according to the state's relevant laws.** Tibet has rich resources: The total area of forests exceeds 6 million hectares; there are more than 70 types of discovered mineral resources; the region is also rich in water resources. In the course of economic construction, the autonomous region attached great importance to protecting these resources, and promulgated the "Rules on Protecting Forests," the "Rules on Protecting Mineral Resources," and the "Rules on Protecting Wildlife." In 1990, the environmental protection commission of the autonomous region was set up. The government functional departments at various levels also adopted corresponding measures for effectively protecting and properly using natural resources in Tibet. At present, Tibet has set up seven nature conservation zones, including the Qomolangma Nature Conservation Zone and the wildlife conservation zone, with a total area of 5,000 square kilometers. All types of forests, vegetation, and wildlife thus have been effectively protected.

—**The self-management right in foreign trade activities.** The "Law on National Regional Autonomy" stipulates: "According to the state's regulations, the localities under nationality autonomy may carry out foreign economic activities and conduct foreign trade, and with the approval of the State Council may open their own trading ports." Tibet lies in the southwest border areas of the motherland, and the unfolding of foreign trade activities will be beneficial to the development of Tibet's local economy. In July 1985, the responsible officials of the autonomous regional people's government announced a series of favorable policies for the unfolding of foreign economic activities and foreign trade at the Second Session of the Fourth Regional People's Congress of Tibet. The government welcomed overseas Tibetan compatriots; overseas Chinese; Hong Kong, Macao, and

Taiwan compatriots; foreign industrialists and businessmen; and international organizations to make investments or run joint ventures in Tibet. In the ensuing six years, Tibet has cooperated with foreign experts and international organizations in investigating the development of the plateau's geothermal heat and water resources, as well as the animal product processing industry in Tibet. Tibet has received aid from the United Nations World Food Program for the development of the Lhasa He. At the same time Zhangmu, a town adjacent to Nepal, was opened as a trading port, and border trade also has been carried out in Pulan and other places. In 1990, the total volume of exports from the Tibet Autonomous Region reached 245 million yuan. It should be pointed out that the central government has adopted special policies for promoting the development of Tibet's foreign economic activities and foreign trade by stipulating that the tax rates for Tibet's import and export goods be lower than the unified national level and that Tibet can keep all of its foreign exchange earnings.

The formulation and implementation of these rights of autonomy constitute the central content of nationality regional autonomy in Tibet, form the major manifestation of the Tibetan people's right to exercise management over their state and local affairs, and guarantee that the Tibetan people can enjoy complete equality in all rights.

Tibetan Culture Being Preserved

OW2804132291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1159 GMT 28 Apr 91

["Education, Culture, Science in Tibet (Tibet's Today and Yesterday Backgrounder)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA)—The central and the local governments have implemented the policy of respecting for and developing the excellent traditional culture of the Tibetan nationality. The period since the peaceful liberation of Tibet in 1951, particularly the last decade, has been an important period of development in the history of Tibetan culture.

Wide Use of Tibetan Language

The People's Congress of the Tibet Autonomous Region has adopted the regulations concerning the study, use and development of the Tibetan language and determined that equal stress will be placed on the Tibetan and Han languages, with an accent on the former.

The people's government of the autonomous region has promulgated detailed rules in this regard and set up a working committee to ensure the use of the Tibetan language. Tibetan and Han languages have been used at meetings and for documents of the government organizations and for newspapers, periodicals, magazines, and radio and television broadcasts in the autonomous region. Signs in both Tibetan and Han languages have been used in all units and for street, road and public utilities markings.

Protection of Valuable Cultural Relics

The people's congress of the autonomous region has adopted the provisional regulations concerning the administration of cultural relics and made explicit stipulations for the protection, management and repair of cultural relics.

People can see from the exhibition of cultural relics sponsored by the Cultural Relics Management Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region that important cultural relics have been well preserved. The state has listed a number of monasteries such as the Potala Palace and Jokhang Monastery as key sites for cultural relics under the special care of the state.

In the past ten years, the state has allocated a huge amount of funds for the renovation of the Sanya, Drepung and Gandain Monasteries. Since 1989, the state has allocated 40 million yuan and organized human and material resources to repair the Potala Palace which has for a long time been in a state of disrepair.

Rescue and Preservation of Folk Culture

King Gesar, a famous epic, has always been spread among the Tibetans through oral presentation and signing. The rescue, preservation and study of this epic has been listed as a key research item by the nation's social sciences department, and the related department has set up a special organization for this purpose. As of now, 62 volumes of the epic in Tibetan have been published and more than 3 million copies sold. Remarkable success has been made in the collection and preservation of Tibetan folk literature, drama, music and dance with work still under way. Eight Tibetan traditional dramas, selected works of Tibetan folk tales, selected works of Tibetan folk songs, the proverbs of Tibet and other works concerning Tibetan music and dance have been compiled and published. The Sour Milk Festival, recently restored, has been developed from performances of traditional Tibetan dramas to a grand art gathering of the Tibetan people.

Brilliant Achievements in Study of Tibetan Science

Eight research institutions such as the Academy of Social Sciences and the Nationality Research Institute of the Tibet Nationality College have been set up in the Tibet Autonomous Region. More than 20 special organizations for the study of Tibetan science have been established nationwide. On May 20, 1986, the China Tibetan Science Research Center was founded in Beijing.

These Tibetan research institutions have conducted large-scale social investigations and the preservation of ancient books and have translated more than 300 Tibetan scientific dictionaries, famous works, reference books and historical documents, publishing several million copies.

They have studied and corrected Tripitaka in the Tibetan language and published Pattra in Sanskrit language. Several symposiums on Tibetan science and influential academic discussions have been held. Tibetan research magazines such as the STUDY OF TIBET [XIZANG YANJIU], CHINA'S TIBETAN SCIENCE, SNOWY CITY CULTURE and TIBETAN BUDDHISM have been published, and a number of Tibetan researchers specializing in Tibetan studies trained.

Heritage, Development and Improvement of Tibetan Medicine and Pharmacology

Tibetan medicine and pharmacology are splendid gems in the treasure-house of China's medicine and pharmacology and a component part of Tibetan culture.

In recent years, a number of old Tibetan doctors with rich experience have been organized to collect and publish a million copies of 20 ancient Tibetan medical books. The collected works of the four medical dictionary hanging charts, which has been published in Tibetan-Han languages, is of fairly high educational, research and clinical value and has been awarded the highest national book prize. Several dozen Tibetan medical teaching materials and works have also been collected and published.

The autonomous region has formulated the "Working Regulations on Tibetan Hospitals," the "Standard for Medical Record of Tibetan Medicines" and the "Operational Rules for Tibetan Medical Nursing Staff." The qualitative and quantitative scientific analyses for the name, type, pharmaceutical content, function, usage and dosage of over 1,000 medicinal herbs have been made so that the ancient Tibetan medicine and pharmacology could be more scientifically standardized.

In recent years, Tibetan medicine and pharmacology have had gratifying achievements in both research and treatment. "Pearl 70" and other Tibetan medicines have been proved to have unique curative effects on the treatment of diseases affecting the nervous system such as atrophic gastritis.

The Tibetan traditional calendar continues to be used in Tibet and the autonomous region edits and prints almanacs and hanging calendars every year. An astronomical, historical and almanac research institute has been set up in the autonomous region.

The above shows that the culture of the Tibetan nationality continues to develop and flourish and that the argument that the Tibetan culture has become extinct does not hold water.

Nearly 2,000 Tibetans Return From Abroad

OW2904081791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0628 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA)—Since 1979 Tibet and other Tibetan areas have received more than 8,000 overseas Tibetan compatriots who came back to visit their relatives

and friends or go sightseeing, and have arranged for nearly 2,000 Tibetans from abroad to settle down.

The Chinese Government has paid a good deal of attention to the situation of the overseas Tibetan compatriots and adopted the policy of "all patriots belong to one big family, whether they rally to the common cause early or late."

The former part of the policy—"all patriots belong to one big family" means to unite on the basis of patriotism, while the latter—"whether they rally to the common cause early or late" implies that those who had participated in separatist activities in the past will be welcome to come back by the state and people at any time, provided that they stop their activities of splitting the motherland and change their stand for "Tibetan independence".

At the same time, the government hopes those who remain abroad will abide by the laws of the countries in which they reside and live in harmony with the local people. They are also expected to keep their motherland in mind. Their contribution to upholding the integration of the motherland, the solidarity of all nationalities and home reconstruction will be welcomed and supported.

The specific formalities and requirements for visits and settling down are:

Overseas Tibetans who want to come back to visit or settle down may apply and go through formalities at the Chinese Embassy or consulate in the country where they are. The Tibetans who receive approval to come back should abide by Chinese laws. Appropriate arrangements will be made for those who apply for residing in China after their application is approved by the local people's government; while those who plan to go abroad again after visiting will be guaranteed their freedom to come and go.

A few years ago, a small number of people from abroad, by taking advantage of the freedom to come and go, spread the idea of "Tibetan independence" in the Tibetan areas, engaged in activities of splitting the motherland, and even hatched and agitated turmoils. Such activities are absolutely not permitted.

Military

Deng, Others Write '8th Company' Inscriptions

OW2504142991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0325 GMT 23 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)—On the eve of the 28th anniversary of the designation of the "Good 8th Company on the Nanjing Road" by the Ministry of Defense, Jiang Zemin, Deng Xiaoping, Yang Shangkun, and Li Peng wrote inscriptions for the "Good 8th Company" to emphasize the need to carry on the revolutionary spirit of hard work and thrift.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping inscribed the title of a soon-to-be-published book: *Good 8th Company on the Nanjing Road*.

Comrade Jiang Zemin's inscription reads: "Learn From the Good 8th Company's Fine Traditions and Style in Building a Modern, Regular, Revolutionary Army."

Comrade Yang Shangkun's inscription reads: "Learn From the Good 8th Company and Carry Forward the Fine Tradition of Plain Living and Hard Struggle."

Comrade Li Peng's inscription reads: "Learn From the 'Good 8th Company on the Nanjing Road' in working hard and practicing thrift and in resisting corrosion and preventing evolution."

Chi Haotian Stresses Strict Military Training

OW2704183591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0438 GMT 27 Apr 91

[By correspondent Fu Xiao (2105 2556) and reporter Xu Dianlong (1776 3013 7893)]

[Text] Nanjing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)—At an on-the-spot meeting on regularized training for the army's armored forces held by a certain tank division, Chi Haotian, chief of General Staff of the People's Liberation Army [PLA], stressed: Leadership at various levels should earnestly implement the relevant guidelines laid down by the Central Military Commission, realistically strengthen military training and administration work, manage the army according to law, and strictly administer military training. This will guarantee that our army reaches a satisfactory political level as well as military competence.

Chi Haotian said: Quality is in first place in military training. Raising quality is a very important issue. We should realistically perform this work well with unified ideology, by applying the training policy and principles of the Central Military Commission, and with a responsible and serious attitude toward future wars. At present, the leadership at various levels should regard fighting capability as the yardstick, view military training as the crux, and envision the regularization drive as the focal point. They should strictly administer the army according to law, and train and manage the troops according to rules and regulations. He said: Only by stern and regular training and administration can man and weaponry be combined into a fighting force of troops. Comparing many domestic and foreign experiences and lessons involving historic and current time-periods, he said: All armies, which stress training and administration, have good qualities, strict workstyle, discipline, and strong fighting capability. Armies, which relaxed training and administration, have poor qualities, loose workstyle, discipline, and weakened fighting capability.

Chi Haotian said: To manage the army according to law and strictly administer military training, it is necessary to resolutely rectify the phenomena where laws are

violated, enforcement is loose, and violation is disregarded in training and administration; to strengthen publicizing the rules and regulations; to safeguard the solemnity of laws and regulations; to educate the officers and men to be aware of laws and regulations; and to raise the self-consciousness of managing training and enforcing administration according to law.

On the future development of armored forces, Chi Haotian said: Time demands that we strive to develop our mechanized armored troops with Chinese characteristics. In view of the actual and realistic conditions of our country and army, while catching up with international advanced level and researching as well as manufacturing advanced equipment, we should combine research and the manufacture of new equipment with transforming old equipment. Moreover, we should manage and use existing equipment well. Leadership and organs at various levels should improve their awareness in mechanization, integration, and modern warfare. They should continually learn new knowledge and summarize experiences. So long as we make full use of our subjective initiatives, strive to work hard, overcome difficulties, make active progress, and do realistic work, we will have accomplishments, realize military competence, and develop our army into a modernized and regularized revolutionary army with Chinese characteristics.

Liu Jingsong Inspects Heilongjiang Reserves
SK2604051391 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 91 p 1

[By Wang Yongbin (3769 3057 2430) and Zhao Tiejian (6392 6993 1017): "Liu Jingsong Goes to Suihua To Inspect the Reserve Force Work"]

[Text] Liu Jingsong, commander of the Shenyang Military Region, accompanied by the leading personnel of the relevant departments under the military region's organs, came to Suihua prefecture of Heilongjiang Province and conducted their official work at the reserve force division in the prefecture from 11 to 13 March to help the division deal with its practical problems cropping up in building reserve forces.

Commander Liu Jingsong accompanied by Zhou Wenhua, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, and Tang Zuohou, commander of the Heilongjiang provincial military district, viewed the military manoeuvre presented by the division. They also went deep into regiments, battalions, and companies to visit cadres and fighters and to learn about their practical difficulties. Having seen the unsound basic facilities caused by the fund shortage in some regiments and platoons, he immediately instructed the leading personnel of the relevant departments of his entourage that the military region may appropriate money in advance to the division for construction before the fund has not been approved by the People's Liberation Army [PLA] general department. When they came to the artillery regiment and found the artilleries without tractors, he instructed his entourage's

leading personnel of the relevant department to transfer tractors to them after returning to Shenyang City.

After hearing the report on the situation in the division's all-round construction and having inspected the division's conditions, Liu Jingsong pointed out that the situation in the province's work of militia and reserve forces is fine and that the broad mass of militiamen and of cadres and fighters of reserve forces had played an important role in taking the lead in becoming wealthy by adopting scientific and technological measures, safeguarding the social peace, and joining in the local economic construction; as well as in assuming the urgent, difficult, and heavy tasks of rushing to deal with a emergency and of conducting relief work. He thanked the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government as well as committees and governments at all levels across the province for their effective leadership over the work of militia and reserve forces and for their concern, support, and assistance given to the work.

Economic & Agricultural

Prices of Rationed Grain, Edible Oil To Rise

OW2704150391 Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 27 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Government has decided to appropriately raise the prices of state rationed food grain and oil for urban residents on May 1, according to a document issued by a department under the State Council.

Meanwhile, reasonable subsidies will be allocated to urban residents.

It is said that the decision is an important step to further deepen the economic restructuring and rationalize the price system. It is also a significant stride to integrate a planned economy and market regulation.

The price readjustment covers the prices of the three kinds of grain (wheat flour, rice and maize) rationed to urban residents. They will rise by an average of ten cents (fen) for every 500 grams. Moreover, the prices of the six kinds of food oil (peanut oil, sesame oil, rape oil, refined cottonseed oil, tea-seed oil and soya-bean oil) will rise an average of 1.35 yuan for every 500 grams.

Before the price readjustment, the state's purchasing price for the three kinds of grain averaged at nearly 30 cents for 500 grams, while the selling price is but 14 cents when they are sold to residents. Adding management fees, the state has to subsidize about 30 cents for every 500 grams.

Likewise, the state's purchasing price for the six kinds of food oil averaged at 2.14 yuan for every 500 grams while the selling price is about 80 cents for every 500 grams. The state has to subsidize nearly two yuan for every 500 grams.

The price readjustment for food grain and oil is carried out under the situation that China has reaped good harvests for two consecutive years during which time grain prices remained stable on the market.

When making the decision, the government fully considered the interests of the state, enterprises and individuals.

According to the principle of the state, enterprises and individuals sharing the price hike, the state has decided to give subsidies to urban residents. An additional six yuan will be added to the monthly wages of staff and workers and pensions of retired people.

Subsidies will also be allocated to the military, the people's armed police, university and college students and other people who receive relief funds from the state.

When expounding the necessity of the readjustment, the document pointed out that the present unreasonable prices have severely added to the state's financial burden. According to statistics, the state subsidized 3.6 billion yuan for food grain and oil in 1978. The figure increased to 10.8 billion yuan in 1980, and reached 40 billion yuan in 1990.

This not only added burden to the state's finance, it also affected the state's investment in agriculture, which in turn hindered the development of grain and oil production.

With the implementation of the readjustment, the disparity between the purchasing and selling prices of rationed grain and oil will be narrowed. However, the differences between the two prices will still exist, and the state's subsidies will still be necessary.

It is believed that after the readjustment, the actual lives of most urban residents will be little affected. Statistics show that in 1964, grain and oil constituted 24.25 percent of urban resident's living expenditure, while in 1989 it lowered to 8.36 percent.

It was learned that in order to ensure the success of the price reform, the government has adopted a series of measures to stabilize the prices of living necessities and guarantee their supplies. Local governments have already interpreted the State Council's decision to the masses.

Some Beijing residents expressed their understanding for this price reform, saying that they can bear the hike. Yet, there are some residents who, after learning the news of the hike, queued up in front of grain shops to buy some more grain and oil at the old lower prices.

However, the fully-stored grain and oil shops quieted the people soon, and the public remains in good order.

Henan Farmers Beaten for Not Planting Tobacco

HK2904092691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0920 GMT 29 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (AFP)—Officials in a Chinese village greedy for money forced farmers to plant tobacco and sent out a vigilante squad to fine or beat those who did not comply, a newspaper reported Monday.

The official Peasant's Daily [NONGMIN RIBAO] carried out an investigation of the incident after receiving a letter from irate farmers in Dongzhuang village in China's eastern Henan province, the paper said.

The report said local officials decided to have farmers plant tobacco in order to increase revenue despite strong opposition.

"We came to the end of our patience and began to argue with the officials, but they accused us of making trouble," the farmers wrote in their letter.

In February, the officials formed a team that went from house to house fining those peasants who refused to plant tobacco.

Farmers who did not have the money were forced to turn over sheep, chickens, bicycles, cows, meat, rice, liquor—and cigarettes.

At least five villagers were detained by police for refusing to pay. Another was rushed to hospital after being forced to kneel down and then beaten by the vigilante squad, the paper said.

A total of 600 households were fined 6,000 yuan (1,130 dollars) just before the Chinese Spring Festival, it added.

"We celebrated the Spring Festival in tears," the farmers wrote.

Tobacco is a lucrative crop in China, where slightly less than a third of the population smokes.

But the farmers in Henan, an economically underdeveloped region, were unwilling to plant the crop because of fluctuations in price, natural disasters and inadequate equipment, the Peasant's Daily said.

The paper criticized the "foolish" attitude of the local officials, saying it "encroached upon the interests of the farmers."

East Region

Lu Rongjing Addresses CPC Work Committee

OW2804033491 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese
17 Apr 91 p 1

[Excerpt] The Work Committee for Organs under the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of relevant organs from 13 to 14 April. The meeting reviewed endeavors undertaken in recent years, set future tasks, and studied specific measures to further strengthen and improve party work in organs. More than 250 people attended the meeting. They included responsible comrades from various departments, committees, and bureaus, as well as secretaries of various party subcommittees and party committees in organs. Yang Daode, secretary of the work committee for organs under the provincial committee, delivered a report entitled "Earnestly Implement the Guidelines of the Provincial Party Committee's Document No. 2 and Strive To Create a New Situation in the Party Work of Organs." Representatives from some departments and bureaus related their experiences in carrying out party work in organs.

Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial party committee; Meng Fulin and Yang Yongliang, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee; and Liu Guangcai, member of the provincial party committee's Standing Committee and director of the organization department, attended the meeting. Lu Rongjing, Meng Fulin, and Liu Guangcai delivered speeches.

In his speech, Lu Rongjing said: Organs directly under the provincial party committee are extremely important departments with pivotal status. Successful work carried out in these departments is extremely crucial to the smooth completion of various endeavors in the province. The core of the party's ideological construction lies in educating party members on the need to wholeheartedly serve the people. A very important issue in strengthening party building in organs concerns the intensification of intraparty supervision. Party members, particularly leading party cadres, should heighten awareness in administering state affairs, performing public functions, and exercising supervision. They should submit themselves to the supervision of party organizations, mingle with the vast numbers of party members, and consciously place themselves under supervision. Party cells in organs should conscientiously exercise intraparty supervision, courageously and correctly perform such supervisory functions, and fully play their role as overseers.

Lu Rongjing emphasized: Party cells in organs must execute their work in accordance with the party's basic line and the central tasks set by the provincial party committee and government. They should take overall interests into account, familiarize themselves with the guidelines of higher authorities and the province's conditions, fully arouse the enthusiasm of the vast numbers of party members, and render better service to the party's basic line and economic construction. [passage omitted]

Anhui Governor Holds Forum on Manager Training

OW2704235391 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Apr 91

[From the "Provincial Hookup program]

[Text] Governor Fu Xishou held a forum on 19 April with managers and factory directors attending the third and fourth training classes.

He stressed: In order to invigorate large and medium-sized enterprises, it is necessary to deepen and accelerate the reform and transform the operational mechanism so as to adopt to planned commodity economy. We should also boost morale and enhance decision-making ability.

Governor Fu said: Invigorating enterprises, particularly state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises, is important and complicated work. The provincial government has already organized a task force to conduct overall and systematic study on problems encountered by enterprises. We can confidently say we have a fairly clear understanding about some of them. The first problem is enterprises' external environment. The second problem is enterprises' internal management. However, it is not enough for us just to know how; we should endeavor to know why. In this way, we can formulate effective policies and measures. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to work hard to find problems whose essence is hidden.

Conditions of enterprises differ greatly. Therefore, there are no easy and clear-cut solutions to problems. Some problems can be resolved with resolutions on the part of the province, while some require help from the central government. Some can be resolved very quickly, while some can only be resolved step by step in the future. However, we must have a sense of urgency and try our best to make a breakthrough. Since some problems are complicated and deep-rooted, it takes time to understand them. Therefore, we should refrain from making a quick conclusion or even expecting to solve all the problems at once.

As to the question of how to invigorate large and medium-sized enterprises, Governor Fu expressed his hope that we can conduct a thorough study in the following four aspects: First, we should study the aspect of mechanism. Second, in searching for ways to invigorate enterprises, we should adopt the thinking of reform and opening. Third, we should boost our morale. Fourth, we should enhance the decision-making ability of managers and factory directors.

Governor Fu expressed his congratulations to the opening of the training classes. He also expressed his hope that, beginning from 1993, all managers and factory directors will earn their training certificates. By then, our enterprises will reach a new level, he said.

Anhui Holds Public Security Conference

OW2704063291 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese
17 Apr 91 p 1

[Text] A provincial conference on public security work was held in Hefei 9-13 April. The conference relayed and implemented the guidelines of the national conference of public security directors and the provincial conference on comprehensively improving public order. It seriously studied and analyzed the current situation of public order in our province and made arrangements for laying emphasis on our province's public security work, building its public security contingent, and developing a legal system for public security this year.

The conference pointed out: In conducting our public security work at present, we must understand that, first, the struggle against hostile forces and elements at home and abroad will be protracted; second, the struggle against serious crimes will still be arduous; and third, there still exist many destabilizing factors. Thus, our public security organs still have a fairly difficult job ahead.

In arranging our province's public security work for this year, Wang Shengjun, member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and director of the provincial Public Security Bureau, stressed: Public security organs at all levels must regard defending the political power of the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist system as their top responsibility. We must make constant efforts to study the tactics and measures of struggle in light of the new situation and development, try to improve the standards of struggle, and strictly distinguish between and correctly handle the two different types of contradictions. We must continue to implement the policy of meting out swift and stern punishment in accordance with the law in cracking down on serious crimes. We must persistently proceed from reality and organize our actions in light of the characteristics of local crimes. Our methods of attack must be prompt and selective. While demonstrating our strength, we must stress concrete results. We must adopt a variety of measures to vigorously straighten things out in areas, units, and places where problems of public order are prominent. We must earnestly implement various precautionary security measures and exercise tighter social control.

Meng Fulin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the conference. He asked public security organs at all levels in the province to bring their roles into full play and take an active part in improving public order through comprehensive measures. He said: We must uphold the policy of preventing and cracking down on crimes simultaneously. While sternly cracking down on various serious crimes in accordance with the law, we must attach importance to and seriously carry out precautionary measures in public security work. We must continue to promote the work of crime prevention and management by the masses and strengthen the management, supervision, and inspection of public order. We must continue to carry out security patrols and army-people joint defense work. We must strengthen management of downtown districts, public

places where all kinds of people gather, and trade fairs and markets, and successfully implement various public security responsibility systems. We must strive to ensure basic stability in our province's public security situation through all these measures. Speaking of strengthening the building of our public security contingent, Meng Fulin stressed: Public security organs at all levels must uphold the policy of promoting the construction of our public security contingent while attending to public security work. We must continue to implement the policy of "enforcing strict rules in the police force" by giving rigorous education, practicing strict management, conducting rigorous training, and enforcing strict discipline. We must strengthen education in political theory and the legal system among public security cadres and police and among armed police cadres and fighters. Every cadre and policeman should establish a strong idea of serving the interest of economic construction and enhance their awareness of the people's democratic dictatorship and their concept of class struggle. Everyone should serve the people wholeheartedly, work diligently and honestly in performing their official duties, and act in strict accordance with the law. Meng Fulin also asked party committees and governments at all levels to strengthen their leadership over public security work.

The conference commended a number of units as "Outstanding Grassroots Public Security Units in Promoting Clean Government and Cherishing the People."

State Council Approves Anhui Technological Zone

HK2904101291 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1126 GMT 19 Apr 91

[Dispatch by reporter Gu Lijun (7357 4539 6511): "State Council Officially Approves Establishing Scientific, Technological, Industrial Zone in Hefei City—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Hefei 19 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Not long ago, the State Council officially approved Hefei's establishing a scientific, technological, and industrial zone for overseas businessmen to invest in developing hi-tech projects and products and building hi-tech enterprises. They will enjoy preferential policies based on the principle of "special measures for special economic zones," and run their enterprises according to normal international practice.

Hefei has enjoyed rapid economic development in recent years, with some 250 varieties of export commodities in 12 categories. It has utilized \$128 million in foreign capital and founded 56 enterprises with foreign investment involving a total of some \$60 million. Direct investment by foreign businessmen has approached \$30 million.

Hefei City is an important base for training qualified scientists and technicians and for scientific research. The city boasts more than 10 full-time institutes of tertiary

education, including the University of Science and Technology of China and Hefei Electronic Engineering Institute; 194 research institutes in all fields under the Hefei branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; and 201 speciality societies and organs rendering consultancy service in various categories. To further push forward hi-tech industrialization and its conversion to commodities, Hefei started building its science, technological, and industrial zone covering 2.2 square kilometers in its western suburbs in February 1990.

Fujian Governor Reports Progress in 1990

HK2704092191 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Apr 91

[Text] In his report entitled "Forge Ahead in Unity, Build Up the Province Through Strenuous Efforts, and Work for the Realization of Fujian's 10-Year Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan," Acting Governor Jia Qinglin pointed out: In 1990, all levels of government throughout the province, under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, State Council, and provincial party committee, led the people across the province to basically accomplish key tasks for economic and social development through hard struggle. We gathered in bumper harvests even though we suffered serious natural disasters, with the gross agricultural output value hitting 22.8 billion yuan and the gross grain output 8.79 million tonnes, thus basically keeping level with the record high. The gross output value of rural enterprises amounted to 26.6 billion yuan. Industrial production continued to grow, with gross output value running at 52.6 billion yuan. Energy, raw materials, and semifinished industries developed steadily. More raw coal, steel, steel products, and sugar was produced than had been planned. Construction of key projects was strengthened, while the investment pattern was readjusted. A total of 14 key construction projects proceeded smoothly. The fourth generating set of (Shajitou) Hydropower Station and Fuzhou (Mei) Port were completed successively, went into operation and began to yield economic returns.

We made great progress in foreign trade and established economic relations with more regions and countries. Export value totaled \$2.2 billion and the foreign capital to be used came to \$380 million. Cadres responsible for work concerning nationals living abroad were enthusiastic, playing an active role in introducing foreign funds and technology and exploiting foreign markets.

Commodity prices tended to stabilize while some dropped. Retail sales totaled 23 billion yuan. Commodities were in ample supply and circulation links were comparatively in order. The financial balance was improved, with revenue and expenditure balanced for 1990.

New successes were achieved in science, technology, education, culture, and public health. The reform of the scientific and technological structure was deepened. The Spark and Torch programs were successfully implemented. Marked progress was made in setting up demonstration villages which are technologically advanced.

The people's living standards continued to be improved. The per-capita annual living expenditure income [meaning that portion of income used specifically for living expenses as opposed to other work-related expenses] for urban residents across the province amounted to 1,567 yuan and the per-capita annual net income for peasants 764 yuan.

New progress was made in the building of spiritual civilization and the legal system. The drive for soldiers and civilians to join in a common effort to learn from Lei Feng, to build spiritual civilization, and to carry forward the spirit of the Gutian Congress [the Ninth CPC Congress of the Fourth Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, presided over by Mao Zedong in December 1929 at Gutian, Shanghang County, Fujian] and the drives for people in all walks of life to perform their duties in Lei Feng's way and for all trades to improve their services developed in depth and in range.

Certain successes were also scored in building clean and honest government. All levels of judicial organs examined and acted on a number of cases involving violations of the law and lack of discipline, including those of party and government cadres building private houses in violation of the law and discipline. Unauthorized charges, apportionments, and fines and unhealthy professional tendencies were checked to a certain extent. The number of party and government units which keep the public aware of their decisionmaking processes and operations increased to 6,000 and the projects which were built under surveillance by the masses totaled 200.

Foreign Trade Discussed at Fujian Congress

OW2604161191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1022 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Text] Fuzhou, April 26 (XINHUA)—Southern China's Fujian Province exported products valued at over 2.24 billion U.S. dollars last year, a 34.7 percent increase over 1989.

Jia Qinglin, acting governor of the province, disclosed the substantial increase during the fourth plenary session of the seventh provincial People's Congress.

Jia attributed the achievements to changes in the province's export structure.

According to Jia, the province has signed contracts with foreign partners worth over 1.23 billion U.S. dollars, a 28.6 percent increase over 1989. Projects related to production account some 90 percent of the new projects.

Last year, the province earned over 161 million U.S. dollars from the export of labor and contract engineering projects overseas, up 13.1 percent over 1989.

In 1990, the provincial foreign exchange earnings from tourism increased by 40.3 percent to 101 million U.S. dollars. In addition, the province accommodated 707,900 tourists, an increase of 20.5 percent over 1989.

Jiangsu, Sichuan Sign Cooperation Agreement

OW2904071591 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0915 GMT 24 Apr 91

[Text] Sichuan Province and Jiangsu Province will establish a friendly arrangement of pairing up to rationally develop the economy of the two provinces.

The provincial party committee and the provincial people's government of Jiangsu held a grand ceremony this afternoon to warmly welcome the Sichuan delegation led by Zhang Haoruo, Sichuan's deputy provincial party secretary and governor, with Song Baorui, deputy provincial party secretary, as deputy head of the delegation. Shen Daren, Chen Huanyou, Gao Dezheng, Dai Shunzhi, and responsible persons from major departments of Jiangsu's provincial party committee and provincial people's government attended the ceremony.

At the welcoming ceremony, Shen Daren warmly praised the tremendous results achieved by Sichuan Province in the modernization construction drive. He said: Although Sichuan and Jiangsu are several thousand miles apart, close contacts have always been maintained. The two provinces have broad-ranging cooperative potential, and we must continue to augment our economic and technical cooperation through various formats and channels, in order to better utilize the respective advantages and potentials of the two provinces.

In his speech, the head of the Sichuan delegation, Zhang Haoruo, expressed his gratitude toward Jiangsu Province for its long-term support for and cooperation with Sichuan Province in various aspects. He held that the land-locked Sichuan Province and the developed coastal Jiangsu Province have many common features and complementary characteristics in terms of social development. The friendly pairing up of the two provinces will be beneficial to better utilize the two provinces' respective advantages, to realize the synergistic benefits of the two provinces' complementary features, to strengthen Jiangsu's ability to lead the hinterland, and to enhance Sichuan's opening to the outside world.

Jiangsu Governor Chen Huanyou briefed the Sichuan comrades on the situation of Jiangsu's reform efforts in the last decade and its economic development during the Seventh Five-Year Plan, as well as its vision of the next 10-Year Social and Economic Development Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan. Song Baorui, Sichuan's deputy provincial party secretary, briefed the participants of the ceremony on the situation of Sichuan's social and economic development.

The 72-member delegation, comprising responsible persons from Sichuan's major prefectures, cities, and autonomous prefectures and the province's various major departments, arrived in Nanjing yesterday afternoon. Gao Dezheng, Standing Committee member of the Jiangsu provincial party committee and vice governor,

received the Sichuan delegation at the airport on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government.

Ample Food Grain, Edible Oil Supply in Jiangsu

OW2804192891 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0915 GMT 28 Apr 91

[Text] Grain departments in Jiangsu Province at various levels have done everything possible to satisfy people's demands since the State Council decided to raise the prices of state rationed food grain and edible oil on 1 May. From 22 April to 27 April, 150 million jin of food grain and 30 million jin of edible oil were sold in the province.

Before deciding on the forthcoming readjustment of the prices of state rationed food grain and edible oil for urban residents, the government fully considered the endurance of the state, enterprises, and individuals. Enterprises and individuals share the price hike and the state decided to give reasonable subsidies to urban residents according to the principle of the state.

The governments and grain departments at all levels in Jiangsu Province adopted measures to do good supply work while preventing a chain reaction to the price hikes to ensure smooth proceedings for the price change of state rationed food grain and edible oil. The grain departments at various levels in the province are working long hours until everything is sold out. Some of them issue bills of lading to customers after a sell-out, so that the customers can pick up goods later. In this way, they are doing everything possible to satisfy consumers.

The provincial grain bureau, with all its personnel mobilized, processed and supplied to the market 700 million jin of rice, 200 million jin of wheat flour, and 500 million jin of edible oil in order to ensure food grain and edible oil supply in the market. The grain departments in the province dispatched 1,200 trucks to hasten transport.

The provincial grain bureau urged all food grain and edible oil warehouses to remain open 24 hours a day, and all grain stores to guarantee edible oil supply to every customer. Grain department personnel visit factories and residents committees in Changzhou and Nanjing Cities to offer their services. Personnel from the provincial grain bureau, led by its director, have gone to work in various universities and colleges in Nanjing. Some members of the Communist Youth League are helping grassroots grain stations and working as temporary sales clerks there. So, the consumers' demand has been guaranteed.

At present, food grain and edible oil purchases in the province are basically becoming normal. The more than 3,000 grain stores in the province have ample supply of goods. The people are quite reassured.

Jiangxi Leader at Meeting on Rural Population

HK2904022991 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Apr 91

[Text] It is now the grain rain season. In Nanchang, the willows are green and the flowers are blooming. Prefectural and city party committee secretaries across the province gathered together to attend the provincial conference of prefectural and city party committee secretaries, which opened here today, to discuss plans aimed at developing township and town enterprises and successfully carrying out family planning work.

Today's meeting was presided over by provincial party committee Secretary Mao Zhiyong.

Provincial Governor Wu Guanzheng and Zhang Fengyu, provincial party committee Standing Committee member, delivered speeches at the meeting.

Among provincial party and government leaders attending today's meeting were: Liu Fangren, Lu Xiuzhen, (Wang Taihua), Ma Shichang, Shu Shengyou, (Liu Zhonghou), (Wang Sufeng), Xu Qin, Wu Ping, Central Advisory Committee member Bai Dongcai, veteran Comrades Zhao Zengyi, (Fu Yuxian), and others.

Wu Guanzheng took the floor first to relay the important instructions given by leading comrades of the central authorities in connection with family planning work. He also made a speech on expediting township and town enterprise development and successfully carrying out family planning work, in which he laid stress on the following four aspects:

First, it is necessary to fully understand the importance and urgency of expediting township and town enterprise development and controlling excessively rapid population growth. The realization of a comparatively well-off life hinges to a great extent on township and town enterprise development as well as on lowering the population growth rate.

Second, it is necessary to make continued and redoubled efforts to push ahead with township and town enterprise development. To this end, it is imperative to continue to adhere to the principle of greatly promoting and improving township and town enterprise development, to give full play to township and town enterprises' superiority of being highly flexible and adaptable, to open up more avenues for enterprise development, to select rational organizational structures for enterprises, to stabilize and perfect various policies, and to increase inputs to enterprise development through more channels.

Third, it is necessary to conscientiously implement and carry out the basic national policy of family planning, to resolutely place population growth within the limits of planned quotas, to foster a strong population concept and a strong per-capita concept, to shift the focus of family planning work to rural areas and backward areas, to implement family planning policies to the letter, to legalize and standardize family planning work, and in

the meantime to strengthen basic family planning work and improve population control capabilities.

Finally, Wu Guanzheng emphatically pointed out: The key to expediting township and town enterprise development and slowing down excessively rapid population growth lies in good leadership. Thus, leaders at all levels must pay great attention to this work, place this work high on their agendas, regard this work as one of the tasks of party committees and governments at all levels, set up leader responsibility systems at all levels, give equal importance to both family planning and economic construction, and give equal importance to both township and town enterprise development and agricultural development for years to come.

Zhang Fengyu, provincial party committee's Standing Committee member, also delivered a speech at the meeting in which he analyzed the situation concerning our province's township and town enterprise development and family planning work in the Seventh Five-year Plan and more clearly defined the general train of thought, the goals, and the tasks regarding our township and town enterprise development and family planning work.

Comrade Zhang Fengyu stressed: This year is the first year for implementing the Eighth Five-year Plan and for carrying out the important decision made jointly by the provincial party committee and the provincial government on pushing ahead with township and town enterprise development and family planning work. This year, we will fight the first crucial battle. Winning the first battle will not only lay a solid foundation for our work over the next few years but will also boost our morale and strengthen our confidence so that all the comrades will become more enthusiastic in improving our work in the years to come. Thus we must have the overall situation in view, make earnest efforts at present, carry out this year's work in a down-to-earth manner, and resolutely fulfill this year's plan.

The conference was held by the provincial party committee and the provincial government and attended by prefectural, city, and county party committee secretaries across the province, prefectural administrative office commissioners, mayors of cities directly under the provincial authorities, prefectural and city township and town enterprise bureau chiefs, prefectural and city family planning commission directors, and responsible comrades at and above deputy department level from various departments, commissions, bureaus, and units directly under the provincial authorities.

In the afternoon, the meeting listened to a report made by (Guo Gengmao), secretary of the Zaoqiang County party committee, who gave an account of the county's township and town enterprise development experiences.

Yesterday, the deputies attending the conference visited township and town enterprises as well as advanced or model family planning units in Gaoan County.

Jiang Chunyun Speaks at Work Conference*SK2904061791 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Apr 91*

[Text] On the afternoon of 28 April, at the provincial enterprise work conference, the provincial government ceremoniously commended the 101 advanced collectives emerging in the provincial socialist emulation drive, the 58 advanced units in developing township enterprises, and the 117 peasant entrepreneurs.

Provincial Leaders Jiang Chunyun, Li Chunting, Wang Huaiyuan, Liu Peng, Xiao Han, Ma Shizhong, and Lu Maozeng attended the conference, and awarded cups, banners, and certificates of merit to these collectives, units, and peasant entrepreneurs.

Jiang Chunyun made a speech at the conference. After extending warm congratulations to these collectives, units, and peasant entrepreneurs, Jiang Chunyun pointed out: Proceeding in a very successful manner, the current provincial enterprise work conference is a conference to summon up the courage of the people as well as a conference to mobilize the people to implement the province's 10-Year Program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan for national economic and social development, and thus will certainly promote the development of industrial enterprises throughout the province, large and medium-sized enterprises as well as township enterprises in particular, in the future. [passage indistinct] We should enhance our sense of urgency, of crisis, and of responsibility for invigorating enterprises, and should exert ourselves in improving the quality and economic efficiency of enterprises. This requires us to seize three mechanisms to instill new vitality and vigor in enterprises. First, we should establish and optimize the internal managerial and operational mechanism of enterprises with a view to making enterprises' products more suited to the demands of world and domestic markets and more competitive. Second, we should establish overall regulation and control mechanisms conducive to invigorating enterprises and guiding the development of enterprises, and should create a good external environment. Third, we should provide enterprises with an effective socialized service mechanism, and should accelerate development of tertiary industry.

Jiang Chunyun pointed out: All enterprises should speed up structural reform and promote technological progress. This is a top priority. In the course of accelerating the readjustment of product mix and industrial structure, we should readjust the structure of enterprises, overcome the idea of developing small-scale, all-embracing production as well as large-scale, all-embracing production, and follow the road of carrying out lateral integration and developing management by groups so that we may fight stormy waves and strive for development and progress amid market competition. As for technological progress, we must unfailingly grasp it, and truly regard it as the first productive force. In the previous 10 years, the province's economy has developed in a relatively quick manner, and enterprises' technological progress has played an important role in this regard. To fulfill the

strategic goals of the next 10 years and the Eighth Five-Year Plan, we must firmly and unswervingly promote technological progress of enterprises.

Jiang Chunyun emphasized: The key to attaining the above-mentioned strategic goals lies in the building of leading bodies and the building of ranks of staff members and workers. We should achieve success in building the ideology, organization, professionalism, and work style of leading bodies and build leading bodies into a strong nucleus which can lead staff members and workers to pioneer the road of progress and work hard together. At the same time, we should pay attention to training staff members and workers in order to improve their expertise in politics, technology, professional pursuits, and professional ethics, make them embrace the lofty aspirations of vying with one other in creating first-class jobs, and enable them to make more contributions to industrial development.

Sewage Treatment Plant Built in Qingdao*SK2904063691 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese
27 Mar 91 p 2*

[By Zhang Zhaoxiang (1728 0340 4382), Zhao Jianguo (6392 1696 0948), and Wang Jianguo (3769 1696 7559): "Qingdao Builds Haibo He Sewage Treatment Plant"]

[Text] Construction of the project of Haibo He sewage treatment plant in Qingdao City, a project bearing on numerous households and benefiting future generations, ceremoniously started on 20 March. This is one of the key projects of Qingdao City during the Eighth Five-Year Plan in urban construction and in improving the people's living standards.

The Haibo He valley is the biggest water drainage system in Qingdao City. With a total length of 15 km, this system runs through Shibei, Taidong, and Sifang districts. Domestic sewage of 530,000 residents and industrial sewage of more than 100 enterprises in these three districts all flow into Jiaozhou Bay through this system. According to a calculation, this portion of sewage accounts for about 40 percent of the total of the city. This "dirty river," where the city's sewage converges, has seriously polluted the waters of Jiaozhou Bay, and has adversely affected the physical and mental health of the city's residents.

This sewage treatment plant will consume a total of 98.74 million yuan of investment, of which, \$8.25 million is of foreign capital, and 67.97 million yuan is of funds raised by Qingdao City itself. Sewage and sludge treatment techniques and equipment for special use will be primarily imported from abroad. Covering a total floor place of 130,000 square meters, this plant is being built on an area reclaimed from the sea through the construction of dikes. This plant is divided into three operation areas—the sewage treatment area, the sludge treatment area, and the living area.

This project is jointly designed by the North China Designing Institute under the China Municipal Engineering Administration and the SFC [expansion unknown] Corporation of Austria. The Austrian side will provide the quality equipment specially used for the treatment, the monitoring instruments and meters, and the all-plant controlling system. With a designed daily treatment capacity of 80,000 cubic meters, the first phase of this project is being built by the Qingdao City No. 3 Construction Company, and is projected to be completed and made available in 1992.

Shanghai's Wu Bangguo Meets Jilin Delegation

OW2604200091 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
0900 GMT 23 Apr 91

[From the "News and Weather" program]

[Text] Wu Bangguo, secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee; Huang Ju, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and executive vice mayor; and Vice Mayor Zhuang Xiaotian today met with a delegation from Jilin Province, led by He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee; Vice Mayor Liu Xilin; and (Huang Ximin), member of the provincial party committee's Standing Committee.

Wu Bangguo delivered warm welcoming remarks. After giving a briefing on Shanghai's economic situation, Huang Ju said that Shanghai and Jilin should forge greater cooperation and seek common economic prosperity. In their speeches, He Zhukang and Liu Xilin expressed the hope that the two places will consolidate and develop cooperation in all fields as they have always done in the past.

Since the beginning of this year, Jilin and Shanghai reached over 700 agreements on cooperation in 12 fields of production, including the chemical, automotive, light, and textile industries, as well as grain production. During their stay, the Jilin delegation will inspect the new Pudong area and discuss the possibility of forging further cooperation in banking and domestic and foreign trade with relevant committees, offices, and bureaus in Shanghai. Leaders of the two places will sign minutes of talks on economic cooperation between Shanghai and Jilin tomorrow.

Shanghai Vice Mayor: Pudong 'Top Priority'

OW2604163891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1354 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Text] Shanghai, April 26 (XINHUA)—China's industrial giant, Shanghai, will list the development of Pudong zone as its top priority while sparing no effort to deepen reform in the coming decade.

This remark was made recently by Vice Mayor Huang Ju at the city's fourth session of the ninth People's Congress.

The vice mayor, who is also head of the leading group on Pudong's development, is very confident and optimistic about the future of the new economic zone.

The Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1991-1995) represents the initial term for developing Pudong, Huang said, adding that the infrastructure work will be completed within the next five years.

Meanwhile, Pudong will take on a number of pilot reforms in a bid to set up the new system of a planned socialist commodity economy, Huang said.

The vice mayor stressed that the key point to develop Pudong places its emphasis on intellectual investment. Huang noted that the local government will adopt a new personnel system and preferential policies to draw more talented workers to the zone.

Shanghai People's Congress Plenary Sessions

Third Session Deliberates Program

OW2604195591 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
0900 GMT 25 Apr 91

[From the "Morning News" program]

[Text] The fourth session of the ninth municipal People's Congress held its third plenary meeting this afternoon, deliberating the outlines of Shanghai's ten-year program and Eighth Five-Year Plan delivered by Vice Mayor Huang Ju on behalf of the municipal government.

An added deliberation by a plenary meeting, in addition to small group and delegation discussions, is a new measure adopted for the first time by the municipal People's Congress, which aroused great interest and enthusiasm among deputies. A total of 38 deputies composed of 19 delegations were inscribed on the list of speakers. During the deliberation which lasted more than 3 hours, 21 deputies took the floor in succession, to express their opinions about more than 10 topics, including the Pudong development project, management of state-owned large, medium-sized enterprises, spiritual civilization construction, housing projects, work of clean government and rectifying working style, and the improvement of democracy and the legal system.

It was learned that all deputies fully prepared by conducting investigation, study, and forums, before taking the floor. As only 10 minutes were allowed for each deputy to express his or her opinions, the contents of their speeches were terse and concrete without any nonsense.

The plenary meeting was presided over by Chen Tiedi, executive chairwoman of the presidium. Members of the presidium, including Wu Bangguo and Ye Gongqi, as well as Huang Ju and other municipal government officials who attended the meeting as observers, heard deputies' opinions with attention.

Fourth Plenum Hears Work Report

OW2704142391 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
0900 GMT 26 Apr 91

[From the "News and Weather" program]

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Ninth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress held its fourth plenary meeting this morning [26 April]. The meeting heard a work report by Ye Gongqi, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, on the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; heard a work report by Gu Nianzu, president of the Shanghai Municipal Higher People's Court, on the Municipal Higher People's Court; and heard a work report by Shi Zhusan, chief procurator of the Shanghai Municipal People's Procuratorate, on the Municipal People's Procuratorate.

Sun Guizhang, executive chairman of the session's presidium, chaired the plenum. The attending deputies adopted, by a show of hands, a resolution accepting Zhu Rongji's request to resign from his post as the Shanghai Mayor. Earlier, Zhu Rongji wrote to the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, saying: I was appointed a vice premier of the State Council at the Fourth Session of the National People's Congress. The CPC Central Committee proposed that I no longer be Shanghai Mayor. Please accept my request to resign from the post of Shanghai Mayor.

The plenum adopted a measure to reelect a new Shanghai Mayor. The measure stipulates: The session's presidium will nominate candidates for the post. After deliberation and consultation by various groups of deputies, the presidium will confirm a formal candidate based on proposals by the majority of the deputies. The reelection will adopt a method, which provides the same number of nominees for the same number of posts. The session will vote by secret balloting in the reelection. For the candidate to be elected, he must receive votes from more than half the deputies.

In the afternoon, the deputies began to deliberate, in separate groups, the work reports of the Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, of the Municipal Higher People's Court, and of the Municipal People's Procuratorate.

Shanghai Airport Criticized for Inefficiency

OW2804021991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0128 GMT 26 Apr 91

[By reporter Wang Yunfeng (3769 0061 1496)]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA)—During my recent trip to Guangzhou and Shanghai, I personally felt Baiyun Airport in Guangzhou exercised able management and maintained good order, while Hongqiao Airport in Shanghai was a disappointment, with much congestion and confusion.

On the afternoon of 13 April, this reporter boarded Shanghai-bound Flight No. 308 at Baiyun Airport in Guangzhou. Despite many flights and crowds of passengers at the airport, one could feel a sense of good order when entering the lounge. It took only 20 minutes for a passenger to pass through the automatic luggage checking machine, obtain a boarding pass, check in luggage, and pass safely through the inspection counter in an orderly manner. The procedure was quick and convenient. Sitting in a roomy and comfortable lounge, passengers could see, at a glance, the information regarding departure times and boarding gate numbers for each flight on television monitors. Walking out of the boarding gate, one could see several limousines with doors open waiting to take passengers to their plane quickly. A passenger sitting beside me said: "The Baiyun Airport is equipped with modern facilities. Its excellent management and high efficiency make it a pleasure to board a plane here."

The same could not be said of Hongqiao Airport. On the morning of 17 April, this reporter took Beijing-bound Flight No. 5143 from Shanghai. Its departure time was 0930. We arrived at the airport 1 hour ahead of the schedule. When I entered the lounge, I heard a hubbub of voices, and saw a madly chaotic crowd. There were no signs or announcement services. We did not know where we could get boarding passes. We waited hopelessly until 0900, when worried passengers began to rush to a check-in counter in confusion. After obtaining boarding passes, we had to hurriedly get in line for the safety inspection. Unlike Baiyun Airport, where there were three safety inspection counters with six lines available for quick inspection, the Hongqiao Airport had only two safety inspection counters staffed with two extremely inefficient persons. Crowds of passengers with large and small bags stood in lines that formed several circles in the lounge. No one was there to maintain order. The passenger waiting lines were in confusion, with constant "cutting in" by other passengers, which caused incessant shouting of "no cutting in!" from behind. Two middle-aged male passengers tried to cut in the line in front of a passenger standing behind me, which caused the latter to complain. Both sides instantly and vehemently quarreled in Shanghai dialect. A Chinese person who was accompanying two foreign guests tried to cut in the line several times. He did not succeed because no one would let him. Shrinking back because of the difficulties, the foreigners stood nearby, watching. Passengers of various flights were crowded together, with passengers of later flights cutting in the lines and passing through safety inspection counters while passengers of earlier flights still stood in the rear of the lines. A worried lady who was going to Fuzhou burst into tears when she heard the plane she was going to catch was ready to take off.

Restless with anxiety, we waited for more than 30 minutes before passing through the safety inspection counters. It was already well past the departure time. After boarding the plane, we had to wait for other passengers. It was 1000 when we officially took off.

Passengers had many complaints about the service in Hongqiao Airport. Some said: "As an international airport, Hongqiao has disappointing management." Others said: "Taking a plane in Hongqiao is more difficult than taking a train elsewhere."

Zhejiang Governor Urges Population Control

OW2604214991 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 14 Apr 91 p 1

[Text] According to the population control target that the state set for our province in the Eighth Five-Year Plan, the total population in our province by the end of 1995 must be controlled within the limit of 44.6 million and the average annual natural growth rate kept at 9 per 1,000. This was announced by Governor Ge Hongsheng at a provincial work meeting on family planning held yesterday.

Our province remains in a period of a baby boom during the Eighth Five-Year Plan. During this period, the number of women at normal child-bearing age is 4.4 million, exceeding that for the Seventh Five-Year Plan period by 280,000. This, coupled with the fact that some elder women deferred their child-bearing plans, makes it much more difficult to meet the population-control target. Ge Hongsheng called for continued efforts to seriously and strictly control population growth to ensure the fulfillment of the population-control objectives for the Eighth Five-Year Plan and for 1991. The following tasks, he said, should be carried out in earnest:

—Leaders at all levels should proceed from our province's conditions to further enhance their consciousness of paying attention to the per-capita average in dealing with figures, thus increasing their sense of urgency and responsibility to make a success of family planning work. They must deal with family planning as earnestly as economic work. Top party and government leaders at all levels, from the province to cities (prefectures), counties, and townships, must attend to this work personally and devote real attention to it. Party committee secretaries at all levels must take care of the family planning work themselves. Party committees must hold one or two meetings to discuss this work every year. Top government leaders must coordinate with the departments concerned to solve the pertinent problems encountered in this work and see to it that family planning is really put into practice.

—It is necessary to keep the policy unchanged and manage family planning work according to law. One couple, one child is the basic policy for family planning. This policy should be adhered to and should remain unchanged for a long time to come. From now on, it is imperative to strictly carry out the principle of serious and strict control of population growth. No localities and departments are allowed to formulate other policies or create loopholes. Our province enacted a family planning statute. It is imperative to manage the family planning work in accordance with that statute.

—It is necessary to rely on the masses to do grassroots and fundamental work. While the stress of family planning should be placed in rural areas, it is in these areas that the work is most difficult to carry out. Therefore, every effort should be made to promote family planning in rural areas. We should see to it that in rural areas this work is gradually standardized and institutionalized and family planning is being practiced by all households. The campaign to build "qualified family planning villages" should be continued, while further efforts should be made to improve the system of responsibility to meet targets. This year over 50 percent of the villages in our province should meet the criterion for "qualified family planning villages."

—Earnest attention should be paid to family planning work for those known as the floating population. For this purpose, cities and counties may form cooperative relations in exercising administration over the floating population. At present, it is necessary to particularly stress that family planning among people coming from other places should be included in local family planning work. Departments of public security, civil affairs, public health, industrial and commercial administration, and family planning should all share the workload in this regard according to the specific nature of their duties and functions. They should see to it that arrangements are made and measures put into effect to ensure the implementation of this work.

—Pre-pregnancy control is an indication that family planning work attained a new level. In those localities where the family planning work has a rather good foundation, pre-pregnancy control should be taken as the main task for the future. Where the family planning work is fair or relatively poor, main efforts should be devoted to consolidating this work and to reducing and banning extra-quota births. In doing this, however, it is still necessary to gradually shift the stress of the work toward pre-pregnancy control.

—The social security system should be perfected. Party committees and governments at all levels should promote the family planning social insurance as a major way to show the superiority of the socialist system. Emphasis should be placed on promoting family planning social insurance for one-child families and for old-age parents who have only daughters. The traditional idea of "having a child to take care of my old age" among the masses of peasants must be gradually changed.

Liu Yifu and Wu Minda were among those attending the meeting.

Central-South Region

Guangzhou Suffers Increasing Drought

HK2704081091 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial
Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 25 Apr 91

[Text] Since spring has set in, Guangzhou has seen less rainfall and higher temperatures than usual, experiencing its fourth most serious drought since New China's founding.

A total of 340,000 mu of early rice around the city has been affected. For the last few days, all counties and districts under the city have organized 1.1 million people and 8,300 machines to combat the drought. They channeled water to the paddy fields by blocking rivers and drawing underground water.

According to a Guangzhou Central Meteorological Observatory forecast, there will not be adequate rainfall by mid-May in the city and the drought will increase.

For this reason, the Guangzhou Headquarters for Preventing Three Disasters are planning an artificial rainfall.

Output of Guangzhou Development Zone Viewed

OW2604161591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1024 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Text] Guangzhou, April 26 (XINHUA)—The Guangzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone recorded an industrial output value of over 395 million yuan in this year's first quarter, up 90.3 percent over last year's same period.

Foreign investment in the zone exceeded 8.14 million U.S. dollars, eight times that for last year's same period, while export value surpassed 26.7 million U.S. dollars.

Since it was established six years ago, the zone has invested over 1.75 billion yuan to construct a five square kilometer industrial park. The park, which features convenient transport facilities and other infrastructural improvements has attracted foreign businessmen from 14 countries and regions. Thus far, contracts valued at over 230 million U.S. dollars have been signed.

At present, 120 foreign-funded manufacturing enterprises are operational in the development zone, while 50 others are under construction or preparing to begin construction. Some 50 products produced in the zone have thus far been exported.

A growing number of large international companies are focusing attention on the Guangzhou Development Zone. For instance, Japan's Marubeni Corporation, U.S. based Procter and Gamble and Pepsi Cola Inc, the SAE Group and IFF Company from Italy, and Hong Kong's Hutchison Whampoa Ltd have invested in the zone.

According to statistics released by the zone, two companies produced an output value of over 100 million yuan last year, while 20 other enterprises recorded an output value of more than 10 million yuan each. Five of the enterprises earned a profit of more than 10 million yuan each, and 16 each earned more than one million yuan each.

Within the next five years, the zone will complete development and construction of additional 9.6 square kilometers. By 1995, the zone is expected to have an industrial output value of four billion yuan, and exports are expected to reach 500 million U.S. dollars. In addition, another 200 enterprises will go into operation.

Guangdong Exports Up; Market Variety Sought

HK2804032691 Beijing CHINA DAILY
(BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 28 Apr 91 p 2

[By staff reporter Li Zhuoyan]

[Text] Guangzhou—Foreign trade in South China's Guangdong Province kept booming in the first quarter of this year.

Xu Dezhi, deputy director of the province's Commission of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, said the province exported \$2.43 billion worth of products in the first 10 days of this month, up 22.3 percent over the same period last year.

Exports from local foreign-funded enterprises amounted to \$769 million, up by 60 percent.

But he said the new foreign trade system introduced this year featuring "unified trade policy, fair competition, no subsidy and responsibility for one's own profits and losses" had brought some difficulties to Guangdong's foreign trade.

"There is no doubt that the new system will help raise the economic benefits for China's foreign trade," Xu said, "but for many reasons, the export costs of the province have always been higher than those of other provinces."

Therefore, when the State introduced the unified standard to calculate export costs, Guangdong had to work harder to keep pace with others, he said.

"But chances usually come with challenges," Xu said.

The province's export firms had adopted measures to raise the economic gains, he added.

One was to improve the quality of the export commodities in order to sell them at a better price.

The other was to lower the production and management costs.

"In the first three months, we succeeded in reducing the average purchasing prices of export commodities by 0.1 yuan," Xu said.

Efforts had also been made to tap a variety of markets, including Europe, the United States and Japan, instead of relying only on the Hong Kong market.

"To deal straight with trade firms in those regions can earn more from exports instead of selling the exports to Hong Kong middlemen who resell them to those regions," Xu explained.

Meanwhile, he said, the province was increasing its imports.

"Our imports totalled \$5.7 billion last year," Xu said. "This year, more imports have been planned."

The province needed to rely on imports for many raw materials, he said, adding that local imports of daily consumption goods were also quite high.

"We will take part in the purchasing delegation the State is to send in May and June to the United States and some European countries for more imports," Xu said.

He added that the province had achieved remarkable results in attracting overseas investment in the past three months thanks to the improved investment environment it was now able to offer.

Over 1,700 contracts had been signed involving foreign investment, totalling more than \$990 million, or an increase of 67 percent over that for the same period last year.

Guangdong Probes Over 500 Economic Crimes

HK2604153991 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Text] Yesterday, the provincial people's procuratorate issued a circular to the press on the situation concerning this year's struggle against embezzlement and bribery.

In the first three months of this year, procuratorial organs across the province placed on file for investigation and prosecution a total of more than 500 cases of economic crimes, including embezzlement, bribery, and so on; concluded more than 350 cases; and recovered illicit money totaling more than 10 million yuan. Nearly 60 percent of the cases placed on file for investigation and prosecution were those reported by the masses.

On 7 February, Shenzhen City's Nanshan District People's Procuratorate received a letter from a Hong Kong businessman which reported a case. Within the short period of three days, it cracked a big bribery case involving more than 220,000 yuan.

In the first quarter of this year, Guangdong cracked a total of 78 big cases, each involving 50,000 yuan or more, representing an unprecedentedly high rate. Guangdong's procuratorial organs also mobilized the masses to report cases and urged criminals involved in embezzlement and bribery cases to turn themselves in and confess their crimes. In the first quarter of this year, a total of 53 criminals turned themselves in to procuratorial organs throughout the province.

Counterfeiting Gangs Rounded Up in Guangxi

HK2804063091 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1148 GMT 19 Apr 91

[Report: "Two Currency-Forging Gangs Rounded Up in Sino-Vietnamese Border Areas in Guangxi"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Nanning, 19 Apr (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—From winter last year to spring this year, forged currency was repeatedly discovered in Sino-Vietnamese border areas in Qinzhou Prefecture of Guangxi. This

seriously disrupted the monetary market. With the full cooperation of units under the frontier detachment of the Qinzhou Prefecture Armed Police Forces, two currency-forging criminal gangs were uncovered one after the other.

Last November, the Longmen Frontier Police Substation under the Qinzhou City Frontier Armed Police Headquarters discovered some forged renminbi banknotes in Longmen. An investigation was immediately carried out. After more than one month of intense work, a case of a currency-forging armed criminal gang was cracked, in which six criminals were arrested, and more than 300 yuan's worth of forged renminbi, 2.2 million forged Vietnamese Dong, a pistol with four bullets, chemical solution for forging currency, lead plates, hammers, and other tools were seized.

On 8 March this year, the Tansan Frontier Police Substation under the Fangcheng County Frontier Armed Police Headquarters discovered the activities of a currency-forging criminal gang in Nadong and Naliang. The police substation immediately formed a special case group with the Naliang Frontier Police Substation to conduct an investigation. On the afternoon of 18 March, two criminals involved in the case were arrested in Lihuo Village of Nadong Township. More than 2,400 yuan of forged renminbi in fifty-yuan and one-hundred-yuan banknotes was seized. On the same afternoon, three other criminals involved in the same case were also arrested in Beilun, a village of Naliang township. The criminals were forging currency at the moment of arrest. Forged renminbi and tools for forgery were seized on the spot.

Reform, Open Policy Promote Economy in Hainan

OW2504130791 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 25 Apr 91

["Roundup: Reform and Open Policy Advance Hainan Economy"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Haikou, April 25 (XINHUA)—Since it became a province and the country's largest special economic zone three years ago, Hainan has witnessed rapid economic progress.

Hainan, China's second largest island after Taiwan, is endowed with abundant natural resources and an unique geographic location but remained underdeveloped for long.

In the past, the island's infrastructural facilities were poor, and its industrial and agricultural output value was less than that of many large counties found in the Pearl River Delta in Guangdong Province.

Soon after the island became a province and a special economic zone, the provincial government worked in real earnest to carry out the policies of reform and opening to the outside world, and concentrated on improving infrastructure. Their efforts were directed towards offering better investment conditions to allow

the island to attract increased funding, technology and talented people from both at home and abroad.

At the same time, the government took the lead in streamlining governmental organizations by reducing the number from 67 to 27. For example, all cities and counties are now directly under the administration of the provincial government, while professional bureaus and administrative companies have been designated as independent economic entities.

The number of governmental organizations in Hainan is 96 percent less than in other provinces, while the number of employees is 30 percent less.

The province adopted a new financial system which allows it to gradually separate taxes and profits in order to rationalize their distribution to both the state and enterprises. In addition, the new system provides more autonomy to cities and counties, as well as to enterprises, for approving productive projects.

Hainan has also drafted 14 local regulations and 54 administrative rules to ensure smooth economic operation.

A provincial official said that although the province's macrocontrol system which focuses on indirect management is imperfect, it is in line with international conventions of economic management, and has conveniently allowed for the establishment of a market mechanism in Hainan.

In the past three years the province established various market mechanisms which provided greater autonomy to cities, counties and enterprises and allowed them to control product prices and reduce the proportion of the double-tier price system.

The proportion of the supply of Hainan's 16 major means of production now controlled by market prices has reached 72.8 percent, while that of grain, pork, edible oils and or [as received] necessities rises continuously.

The official noted that the new system which focuses on market regulation has played a positive role in attracting foreign investment.

Only three years ago, Hainan suffered from a severe shortage of electricity and fresh water, as well as a shortage of telecommunications facilities. At present, however, the island is one of only two provinces in the country which have sufficient power supplies. Hainan's current power generating capacity exceeds 800,000 kilowatts.

Residents in Haikou, Sanya and Tongshi Cities now have telephone services which allow them to easily call more than 500 cities in China and more than 100 countries and regions throughout the world.

Hainan has also recorded progress in land improvement, sea and air transportation, and as a result complaints about poor investment conditions on the island have been reduced sharply.

Statistics reveal that Hainan has concluded contracts for the establishment of 1,093 foreign-funded enterprises, and has attracted over 322 million U.S. dollars in foreign investment.

In addition, the province also has signed 4,000 cooperative agreements with companies and departments from other parts of the country, as well as agreements on solely funded enterprises from other areas.

The official said that construction of facilities is well under way in Hainan's five development zones, and that the island has taken the lead in the country by establishing a comprehensive agricultural development experimental zone.

Last year, the province exported goods valued at over 470 million U.S. dollars, up 307 percent over 1987, the year before Hainan became a province.

The province's gross domestic product, local income, industrial and agricultural output value and financial income for 1990 was up 27.4 percent, 24.5 percent [words indistinct] percent and 150 percent, respectively, over 1987 figures.

Viewing the progress over the past three years, the people of Hainan attribute their achievements to the reform and opening policies and are full of confidence about the future.

Henan Secretary Advocates Red-Flag Canal Spirit

HK2904095891 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Excerpts] Taihang Mountain's willows become green again in the spring.

To the model workers who helped build the Red-Flag Canal, 26 April is a day which will remain in their memories forever. On the morning of 26 April, accompanied by (Liu Zhengqi), secretary of the Anyang City party committee; (Zhao Yulian), secretary of the Linxian County party committee; and (Ma Chengshan), magistrate of Linxian County, Hou Zongbin, secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, held cordial talks and exchanged greetings with Model Workers (Huang Shichun), (Tian Yangchen), (Li Caiyun), and (Guo Qiuying), who had helped build the Red-Flag Canal; and with provincial model worker (Zhang Changzhen), who had guarded the canal for 16 years.

Comrade Hou Zongbin looked exceptionally happy when seeing the model workers who had helped build the Red-Flag Canal. He greeted each model worker by name and warmly shook their hands. He said: In the 1960's, under extremely difficult conditions, the people of Linxian County, by relying on the party's leadership, successfully built the world-renowned Red-Flag Canal and created, in the meantime, the Red-Flag Canal Spirit, which characterizes self-reliance, diligent pioneering work, unity, cooperation, and selfless dedication. Under

the present circumstances, further developing the Red-Flag Canal Spirit in the whole province is of great importance to Henan's development.

Holding the hands of (Huang Shichun) and (Tian Yangchen), Hou Zongbin said: You two were model workers when building the Red-Flag Canal. You contributed to changing Linxian County's past history characterized by nine droughts in every 10 years and a time when water was as precious as oil, and added glory to Linxian County and Henan Province. You should be respected. Now that the provincial party committee and government have formulated the guiding ideology of developing Henan through unity and hard work, I hope that all of you will unite as one, look forward, and strive to bring about a comparatively well-off life for the people. Hou went on: We must conscientiously study and implement the inscription written by Comrade Li Xian-nian, develop the Red-Flag Canal Spirit and build socialist new rural areas. [passage omitted]

Comrade Hou Zongbin showed great concern for the model workers' livelihood and urged the responsible comrades of the Linxian County party committee and county government present at the meeting to show concern and make allowances for the model workers politically and in their livelihood.

Comrade Hou Zongbin said to the five model workers who had helped build the Red-Flag Canal: Things are done by people and great causes are also pioneered by people. You should continue to develop the Red-Flag Canal Spirit, conscientiously pass on experiences, give help, set a good example, and become vanguards in building the socialist new rural areas.

Finally, Secretary Hou Zongbin also gladly had a group photo taken with all the model workers who had helped build the Red-Flag Canal.

Wuhan Cracks Down on Criminals

HK2704081291 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Apr 91

[Text] (Wang Wenyi), (Xu Minqiao), (Huang Hongdu), and (Yang Bo), principal members of an infamous gang in Wuhan, which had committed most heinous crimes, were sentenced to death according to the law and were executed today.

On the afternoon of 20 December last year, the gang held up a taxi owned by the operator near the post office in (Hongshan) District, Wuhan, and strangled the driver (Zhou Yunhai) to death. When they drove the taxi to (Fujiashi) in (Nanhu), (Hongshan) District, they suddenly stopped. (Wang Xiaobo) and others, people's policemen on duty then, went up to question them. Fearing their crime would be brought to light, (Wang Wenyi) killed (Wang Xiaobo) with a knife.

In addition, the most vicious gang had been to Guilin in Guangxi and Wuhan, Yichang, and Huangpi in this province to carry out criminal activities including looting and stealing.

Another 11 criminals, including (Xu Jinhua), who committed willful murder, were executed at the same time.

A total of 10 district people's courts across Wuhan City also sentenced a number of serious criminals to jail terms.

Further on Trial

HK2804092791 Hong Kong AFP in English 0917 GMT
28 Apr 91

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (AFP)—Fifteen criminals were executed after a huge public trial in eastern China and another 125 sentenced to prison terms, a local newspaper seen here Sunday said.

The public trial took place Thursday in Wuhan, the capital of Hubei province, the official Hubei Daily [HUBEI RIBAO] reported.

It said that public security in Wuhan was generally good, but in the first three months of the year a rise in violent crime "came on like a terrifying force."

Four of the 15 criminals executed were identified as the leaders of a gang, one of whom was convicted of murdering a taxi owner and a policeman in December, the paper said.

The 15 were taken immediately from the trial to an execution ground where they were shot, the paper said, adding that among the crimes committed were robbery, rape and murder—including revenge killings.

Another 125 criminals were jailed, it said, without specifying the length of their prison terms.

The trial was organized by 10 of the city's intermediate courts. Public trials usually take place in stadiums that can hold thousands of spectators and are aimed at discouraging the public from crime.

Wuhan is an industrial center known as the Chinese city where train passengers lock their compartment windows because of the high rate of railway crimes.

China has been engaged in a nationwide crackdown on crime since the middle of 1989 with more than 1,000 death sentences reported, the biggest crackdown since 1983.

Beijing leaders have vowed to continue efforts to wipe out crime.

Xiong Qingquan Discusses Governor's Report

HK2704040891 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Apr 91

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning, the conference room on the fourth floor of Changsha's (Kunming) Hotel was

shrouded in a warm atmosphere. Inside, Changsha-based provincial people's congress deputies were holding heated discussions on Governor Chen Bangzhu's Report on the Outlines of Hunan Province's 10-Year National Economic and Social Development Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan.

Provincial party committee Secretary Xiong Qingquan and responsible comrades of the relevant departments, offices, commissions, and bureaus directly under the provincial authorities also joined the deputies in discussing ways and means to invigorate enterprises and develop economy. [passage omitted]

Comrade Xiong Qingquan said: It is necessary to sum up the views expressed by deputies and conscientiously revise the report.

Yesterday afternoon, Secretary Xiong Qingquan, Vice Governor Chen Binfan, and responsible persons of the relevant departments directly under the provincial authorities happily arrived at the dormitory of the Dayong City delegation to join the deputies to the Fourth Session of the Seventh Provincial People's Congress in discussing Provincial Governor Chen Bangzhu's report. They also listened to the deputies' views and answered questions raised by the deputies. [passage omitted]

After listening to the speeches made by a number of deputies, Comrade Xiong Qingquan said: By developing the tourism industry in Dayong, we mean developing tourism resources, building tourism facilities, producing tourism-oriented products, and fostering tourism culture.

When speaking of Dayong's plan to host the International Forest Protection Festival, Comrade Xiong Qingquan gladly said: This is indeed a good thing. We should regard the event as an Asian Games in Dayong and in Hunan. The whole province, various departments, and the broad masses of people should contribute to and do something about it. [passage omitted]

Hunan Governor Reports on Development Plans

HK2804082091 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Text] In his report on the outlines of Hunan's 10-Year Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan for economic and social development given at the fourth session of the seventh provincial people's congress, Governor Chen Bangzhu pointed out: In developing agriculture, we must gradually optimize the rural economic structure in line with market demands; pay equal attention to increasing total agricultural output, improving quality, and increasing variety; and see to it that increased production results in increased income and from improved efficiency.

In readjusting the rural economic composition, we must set about the following three tasks:

1. Readjust the internal structure of agriculture. It is necessary to carry out political education among peasants to arouse their enthusiasm for growing grain, thus

ensuring that Hunan will increase its grain output to 27.5 billion kg in 1995 and to 28 billion kg in 2000. 2. Keep an effective grip on developmental agriculture and, in particular, on comprehensive agricultural development in the region around Dongtinghu, in southern Hunan, and in Huaihua Prefecture. It is necessary to enlarge the proportion of commercial farm products. 3. Readjust the agricultural production setup. While continuing to strengthen primary production, efforts should be made to develop secondary and tertiary production.

As regards industrial production, Chen Bangzhu said: We should continue to pursue a investment policy favoring the development of energy, transportation, communications, and important raw and semi-finished materials and other basic industries in the Eighth Five-Year Plan and 10-Year Program. In developing the energy industry, we should focus on building more power plants and coal mines. In improving transport service, we should try to build a comprehensive transportation system. Postal and telecommunications service should be further expanded in accordance with the principle of "overall planning, integration of departments and regions at different levels, division of work among different levels, and combined construction." Telecommunications facilities in major and medium cities and a number of county seats should be updated in turn, using foreign funds and advanced equipment. Metallurgical, nonferrous metal, chemical, and other raw and semi-finished materials industries should be expanded through adding varieties now lacking and improving quality so that they will be upgraded. In developing the processing industry, we should put stress on reorganizing and transforming existing processing enterprises rather than building up new ones. Special efforts should be made to reorganize and update machine-building and electronics industries and develop integrated mechanical-electronic products. Light, textile, and food industries should develop new products and new varieties. The building materials industry should also be developed so that it will become one of Hunan's key industries.

Southwest Region

Sichuan Secretary Addresses Theory Work Meeting

HK2604145591 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0915 GMT 24 Apr 91

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the provincial party committee's theoretical work conference and the provincial social science federation's third congress were solemnly inaugurated in Chengdu yesterday.

The joint meeting was attended by a total of 400 people, including deputies to the provincial social science federation's third congress, propaganda department directors and lecturers' group directors in charge of theoretical work from various provincial organs, cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefectures, well-known personages from theoretical circles, and representatives of young and middle-aged theory workers.

Leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial advisory committee, the provincial discipline inspection commission, the provincial people's congress, and the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, including Yang Rudai, Nie Ronggui, Xu Mengxia, (Tian Bao), He Haoju, (Yuan Yuxian), and Yangling Doje, attended the joint meeting.

(Yang Chao), president of the provincial social science federation, also attended the joint meeting.

On behalf of the provincial party committee, provincial party committee Secretary Yang Rudai extended congratulations to and delivered a speech at the joint meeting.

Sichuan Schools Aid Family Planning Efforts

OW2604162491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1043 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Text] Chengdu, April 26 (XINHUA)—Southwest China's Sichuan Province, the country's most populous province, has opened a large number of schools to help with its family planning efforts.

The schools offer information concerning marriage and childbearing, and provide family planning services to the province's numerous farm families.

The schools, which are usually open during slack farming periods, provide the young farmers with instruction on puberty, marriage, pregnancy and childbearing, as well as on population theory and family planning. They also render services to women and children, including medical care, consultation on prenatal care and provide information concerning contraception.

An official with the provincial family planning committee said the schools have helped local farmers change their views on marriage and childbirth.

Statistics show that in 1990 the number of people who married under the age of 19 dropped 30.42 percent from the previous year.

In addition, many of the province's farm couples have decided not to have a second child.

Sichuan Province, however, still faces a difficult task in its birth control efforts since it has a population of 100 million, and women at the best child-bearing ages of between 20 and 29 are increasing at an annual rate of 380,000.

Moreover, family planning is more difficult in rural areas because many farmers want to have a boy if their first child is a girl. This desire is due to the centuries-old traditional concept that boys ensure a continuation of the family line.

In an effort to ensure that farmers have a better understanding of the country's family planning policies and to

provide them with practical advice concerning marriage and childbirth, the province has set up 7,489 schools in rural areas.

The schools employ more than 44,000 full and part-time teachers.

To date, 11 million farmers, or 35 percent of the young farmers in the province, have received training.

Only a few years ago, before the schools opened, 35 married couples in Jinlong Town of Luxian County were found to be close relatives. Last year, however, no such cases were found.

In Dazhu County many couples voluntarily decided not to have a second child, and more than 10,000 couples voluntarily used some form of contraception.

The official said family planning efforts should not be relaxed in the least since the province is facing another baby boom.

In addition, he said the acreage of farmland per capita is declining.

According to the official, between 1985 and 1990, Sichuan Province's population increased at an annual rate of 12.6 per thousand, 0.4 percentage points lower than the national average.

Congress Committee Meeting Closes in Lhasa

OW2504120091 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 22 Apr 91

[By Reporters (Gesang Danzim) and (Jiang Li); from the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] The three-day 14th meeting of the standing committee of the fifth autonomous regional people's congress closed in Lhasa on the afternoon of 22 April. Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's congress standing committee, and Sengqen Lozong Gyaincain, Lang Jie, Pudoje, Jangzhong Zhaxi Doje, Hu Songjie, and members of the standing committee attended the meeting.

Mao Rubai, vice chairman of the autonomous region; Yang Youcai, chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate; and responsible comrades of the regional higher people's court, the office of the autonomous regional people's congress, the People's Congress Standing Committee of Lhasa City, and liaison offices of people's congresses in various prefectures attended the meeting as observers. Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting.

In total, 36 members were expected to attend the 14th meeting of the fifth autonomous regional people's congress standing committee, of which, 13 members took sick or causal leaves. The actual number of members attending the meeting was 23 and formed a quorum.

The meeting, held on the afternoon of 22 April, approved the rules for the management of dietetic hygiene of Lhasa City and passed appointments and removals of personnel unanimously. [Video shows a conference room seated with about 40 people and close-ups of regional leaders at the meeting]

Fifth Tibet Regional People's Congress Opens

*OW2704175891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1434 GMT 27 Apr 91*

[Text] Lhasa, April 27 (XINHUA)—The fourth session of the Fifth People's Congress of the Tibet Autonomous Region opened here today.

Gyaincain Norbu, chairman of the people's government of Tibet Autonomous Region, delivered a report on the region's 10 year (1991-2000) economic and social development program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan at the opening ceremony of the session.

On the Eighth Five-Year Plan, the chairman said that the region's gross domestic product will be increased to 2.925 billion yuan by 1995, requiring an average annual growth rate of 5.7 percent.

Meanwhile, the region's domestic income will reach 2.33 billion yuan by 1995, growing at an average growth rate of six percent. Furthermore, the average per capita income will be 570 yuan, the chairman said.

Gyaincain Norbu stressed at the session that the next 10 years will be an important period in the course of Tibet's development.

Therefore, the official said, the region's party and government departments will bring every positive factor into play to unite all the peoples in the region and consolidate and maintain social stability and unity.

Three hundred and forty-six delegates from all circles of Tibet attended the session, which was presided over by Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress.

The session is scheduled to examine and approve the report on the 10 year social and economic development program and the Eighth Five-Year Plan in the next 10 days.

Commentary Marks Opening

*OW2904092391 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 27 Apr 91*

[Station commentary: "An Abundant Gift—Greeting the Opening of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Tibet Regional People's Congress and the Fourth Session of the Fifth Tibet Regional Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee"; from the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] While the people of Tibet were merrily preparing to usher in the 40th anniversary of Tibet's peaceful liberation, the Fourth Session of the Fifth Tibet Regional

People's Congress and the Fourth Session of the Fifth Tibet Regional Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee opened on a grand scale. These are two very important meetings.

The participants in the meetings will hear and deliberate on the reports on the guidelines of the region's Ten-Year Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development, deliberate on and adopt the guidelines of Tibet's Ten-Year Program and Eighth Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development, examine and adopt the report on the region's implementation of the economic and social plan in 1990 and the economic and social development plan for 1991, and examine and adopt the report on the implementation of the region's budget in 1990 and the region's budget for 1991. The participants also will hear and deliberate on the reports of the Tibet Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the regional higher people's court, the regional people's procuratorate, and other relevant work reports. These two meetings undoubtedly will have a great impact on our region's economic construction and social development, and the people of all nationalities in the region therefore are paying attention to the sessions with great political passion.

The fourth meeting of the Tibet party committee held last year proposed that attention be centered on economic construction, on the two major tasks of stabilizing the situation and developing the economy, and on implementing the guiding thoughts of ensuring the region's long-term social stability and prosperity, sustained stable and harmonized economic growth, and a significant rise in the people's living standard. The aim of the two meetings is to put forward the objective of our future struggle through democratic and legal channels in accordance with the guiding thoughts so as to push forward further the development of Tibetan society. Our region's economic development indeed has achieved tremendous results and the people's living standard and social advancement truly have been transformed remarkably in the last 40 years. Especially during the Sixth Five-Year Plan and the Seventh Five-Year Plan, leading departments of the party and the people's government at all levels and the masses throughout the region have achieved breakthroughs in the areas of adhering to the four basic principles, opposing splittism, safeguarding national unity, and strengthening the unity of the various nationalities.

We also must recognize, however, that our region's economic base is backward, of low productivity, and lags far behind that of other provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions. As such, we must focus on the two major tasks of persisting further in the implementation of reform and open policy and ensuring the region's sustained and stable economic growth under the leadership of the regional party committee and the people's government, and aim to have all industries in our region scale new heights.

The central people's government and the Tibet regional government signed a treaty comprising 17 articles pertaining to the peaceful liberation of Tibet 40 years ago. The main points of the treaty call for driving imperialism out of Tibet, safeguarding national unity, and improving the Tibetan people's standard of living. Tibet's society has undergone earthshaking changes and the people's standard of living and political status have now been improved significantly.

The deputies and committee members attending the two meetings are mainly advanced patriotic cadres, workers, herdsmen, and peasants from the front line. They live among the masses, share the same fate with them, and truly represent the people's wishes. They have come here together to discuss national affairs and to exercise the right of being the masters of their own nation. We believe that through the positive hard work of the deputies and the committee members, we will achieve even more victories as we carry out our region's future economic and social development program and our second stage strategic goal certainly will be attained successfully.

Three Criminals Executed in Tibet

OW2804123291 Lhasa Tibet Television Network
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 27 Apr 91

[From the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] [Video opens with shots of five men, hands tied behind their backs, entering a hall under police escort; video cuts to shots of a judge reading announcement and closeup shots of three men standing in line, hands behind them, each man escorted by two armed police] On the morning of 27 April, the Lhasa City Intermediate People's Court held a meeting at the city party committee auditorium to publicly announce sentences on (Wu Lingchun), (Yang Bing), (Luo Pingyuan) and six other criminal elements charged with robbery, murder, and harboring and protecting criminals and contraband goods.

At approximately 0200 on 27 March this year, a rare case of robbery and murder was reported at an ammunition depot of the logistics department of the Tibet Military District. Criminals (Wu Lingchun), (Yang Bing), and (Luo Pingyuan) stole 19 handguns and 869 rounds of ammunition, and fled from the scene after putting the victims in crates that had held guns. Criminals (Wu Lingchun), (Yang Bing), and (Luo Pingyuan) defied state laws and acted recklessly. They had repeatedly hatched secret plans to obtain by deception the keys which they used to steal guns and ammunition. When their plot failed, they resorted to cruelty, killing the Liberation Army fighters who were guarding the munition depot, and stealing guns and munitions. Their acts violated the criminal law and constituted the crimes of robbery and murder of extraordinary seriousness, which created an extremely harmful influence on society.

Criminal (Wu Lingchun) was a recidivist, having committed a crime less than three years after an earlier

release from prison. In order to strictly enforce state laws, protect the people's property from infringement, safeguard public security, and crack down on criminal activities, the Lhasa City Intermediate People's Court sentenced robber-murderers (Wu Lingchun), (Yang Bing), and (Luo Pingyuan) to death and deprived them of political rights for life.

Criminal (Suo-lang-dun-zhu) was found guilty of harboring criminals, but was exempt from criminal punishment because the offense was light. Criminals (Wang Yongfa), (Xu Tao), (Ou Decai), (Li Zeyou), and (Han Changwen), who were charged with harboring and protecting criminals and contraband goods, were separately sentenced to prison terms of three to 18 years in accordance with the law.

After the meeting ended, criminals (Wu Lingchun), (Yang Bing), and (Luo Pingyuan) were executed by shooting at the execution ground after their identities had been confirmed. [video ends with long shots of the packed hall]

Self-Employment Increase Noted in Lhasa

OW2704125691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1028 GMT 27 Apr 91

[Text] Lhasa, April 27 (XINHUA)—In the eyes of the self-employed businessmen from China's inland provinces and cities, Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, the "Roof of the World," is now a charming and profitable place to give full play to their ability and talents.

At present, more than 6,000 self-employed businessmen from more than 20 inland provinces, cities and regions are doing business in the city. Moreover, more and more foreign traders from South Asian countries, such as India and Nepal, are coming to this city to conduct business.

The businesses vary from selling general merchandise to running hairdresser's salons and restaurants.

A local official said that traders from the region's neighboring Sichuan Province are the largest single group, accounting for two thirds of the total.

As for why more businessmen are looking towards Lhasa, the official gave the following reasons:

—First, Tibet is stable politically and its economy has been developing markedly in recent years. The businessmen have noticed the potential consumer market in the region.

—To promote the city's commodity economy, the city government has created a favorable environment for the businessmen. For instance, the tax rate for the businessmen is much lower than that in other provinces and regions in China. Some trades are even exempt from taxation.

—Businessmen find that competition is becoming more fierce in the market economy of the comparatively

developed coastal cities and provinces, as many businessmen have poured into these areas in the past few years. As a result, they try to make their fortunes in the less competitive Tibetan market.

A hairdresser from Sichuan Province said that it is much easier to earn money in Lhasa than in Guangzhou, where she used to have a business with her brother.

The official said that at present, Lhasa residents can buy more than 7,000 kinds of commodities, many of which are imported. This has brought them a more colorful and richer life, he added.

Family-Based Production in Southern Tibet

*OW2804165691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1412 GMT 28 Apr 91*

[Text] Lhasa, April 28 (XINHUA)—Family-based production in rural areas, which is considered commonplace and a centuries long history in interior China, has thrived in recent years in the southern part of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

The increasing number of Tibetan farmers and herdsmen in Shannan Prefecture, which is believed to be the birthplace of the Tibetan nationality, have amassed small fortunes by independently engaging in farming and herding, as well as in other businesses.

The family of Zhaxi in Chatang Town in Zhanang County is one example.

Five members of the 12-member family are able to work. While Zhaxi's wife is responsible for cultivating the land, the other family members will help in busy periods. Zhaxi usually works as a carpenter and of his three brothers, one is a tailor, one operates a shop and the other drives a delivery truck.

In the last three years, the family has earned more than 20,000 yuan annually, and has built a two-story house.

"This is a great change," said Losang Toinzhub, commissioner of Shannan Prefecture.

"Most of the people cannot imagine that only seven years ago, in our prefecture farmers did not even know how to farm, and herdsmen did not know how to graze animals," said Losang.

Between 1960s and the early 1980s, Tibetan farmers and herdsmen worked collectively under the guidance of a production team, a brigade or under village leaders, and they were not responsible for production and management.

In late 1984 when the region decided to allocate the land and animals to individual families, and let them manage the production themselves, many of the families were at a loss as to what to do.

Losang said that the inability of Tibetan families to work independently can be traced to the days before the

democratic reform, and was a result of the feudal serf system which was abandoned in Tibet in 1959.

Regulations of the serf system required that marriages of serfs and slaves had to be approved by the owners, and even if a couple married they continued to work for the serf owners. At that time, many serfs and slaves had no families, and those who had families had no homes.

As a result, when they were free of the serf system, the majority of the farm and herding families in Tibet did not know how to manage the farmland they were allocated, and some even could not properly arrange their lives.

Gama, who was the director of the farmers committee in Gyerba Town of Nedong County in 1961, recalled, "The major task of our committee at that time was to teach farmers simple production skills and help the families make good arrangement for their lives."

When the people's communes were established in early 1960s in Shannan the farmers turned over their farmland to the communes and worked collectively.

Due to the lack of experience in independent production, Tibetan families suffered losses when they were given the land and animals in 1987.

Statistics provided by relevant departments in Shannan Prefecture, show that in 1987 the prefecture's grain output fell from 102 million kilograms in 1978 to 75 million kg and the number of livestock dropped to 2.15 million head from 2.3 million head in 1978.

In a bid to help the Tibetan families with production, governments at all levels in the prefecture have in recent years asked capable farmers and herdsmen to aid those in need, and have sent scientists and technicians to offer training.

As a result, the farmers and herdsmen have not only learned production skills, but also engaged in other businesses other than farming and herding.

In pursuit of diversified businesses, the Gama family in Samkar Village in Gyerba Town even kept an account book for grain yields and financial income.

The 55-year-old Gama, who was a slave prior to 1959, was proud of his success and the improvements in his family's life. Now his new Tibetan-style home is well decorated and equipped with a sewing machine and a tape recorder.

As a result of the concerted endeavors of local farmers the prefecture's grain output hit a record of 108 million kg last year.

Producer of Tibetan-Dubbed Telefilms Profiled

*OW2804040691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0156 GMT 28 Apr 91*

[Text] Beijing, April 28 (XINHUA)—Pasang, an old Tibetan woman is a devout Buddhist, but instead of

performing her evening prayers right after supper as she had in the past, she now takes the best seat in front of the family television set and waits for Isaura.

Isaura is the heroine of a Brazilian television series entitled "La Esclava Isaura". Ever since the series was dubbed into Tibetan and broadcast each evening on the Tibet regional television, a great number of Tibetans have become deeply absorbed in the series.

While people were enjoying his productions on TV, Vjam Dbyangs, the Tibetan translator and producer of the Brazilian TV series, was busy at his Tibetan language typewriter translating dialogues from another telefilm in Chinese.

Though his neighbors in the same apartment liked to see his Tibetan-dubbed telefilms, they still complained about the noise that he made with his typewriter until the late hours of the night.

Vjam Dbyangs said, "I would have not produced the more than 120 Tibetan-dubbed telefilms and series in the past ten years without making noise almost every night."

With his sportsman-like stature, dense curls and shining eyes, Vjam Dbyangs, at 49 years of age, is a typical Tibetan man. He has not had college experience as he was employed by Radio Tibet as a Chinese-Tibetan translator in 1963, before he graduated from high school. He began to dub and produce telefilms from Chinese to Tibetan in 1981 when he was transferred to the Tibet television station.

He said, "I had a lot of difficulties in doing a job for which I never received training. Moreover, because my level of both Chinese and Tibetan was very low due to my limited education, I had to make great efforts to teaching [as received] myself the languages and translation skills."

He also studied Tibetan history and folk songs. He said that he used to keep a notebook with him, and was always ready to take notes whenever he heard some interesting phrases spoken by local Tibetans.

In a few years' time, his efforts were rewarded by success, as his vivid and idiomatic Tibetan-dubbed telefilms became the favorite TV programs of Tibetan audience.

In the 1970s, when television was first broadcast in Tibet, all of the programs were in Chinese, which was not understood by many old Tibetans. Some of them had to ask their sons and daughters to serve as interpreters.

After Vjam Dbyangs' first Tibetan-dubbed telefilm "The Polyprism" was broadcast on TV, he received letters from many local Tibetans encouraging him to produce more dubbed telefilms.

Vjam Dbyangs said, "I understood my audience, but as telefilm dubbing was just beginning in Tibet, I was the

only translator, producer and dubbing actor at that time. Moreover, the dubbing facilities were very backward."

His working conditions began to improve in 1984 when the Brazilian TV series "La Esclava Isaura", dubbed by Vjam Dbyangs from Chinese into Tibetan, attracted the attention of both the audience and the local government.

Now, there are 10 dubbing actors and actresses and some advanced dubbing equipment in Vjam Dbyangs' dubbing department. He said that he is now able to concentrate all his efforts on translation.

Up to now, Vjam Dbyangs has dubbed more than 120 telefilms and TV series, including the Chinese TV series "Journey to the West", the American telefilm "If Tomorrow Comes", and the French films "Le Masque de Fer" and "Zorro".

Now Vjam Dbyangs has become a household name in Lhasa. He was crowned with the title of "Pioneer of Telefilm Dubbing in Tibet".

Vjam Dbyangs said, "in order to entertain my Tibetan people and to help improve their cultural quality, I am willing to devote myself to this job."

For this, he has to give up his own entertainment such as sports, playing cards, reading novels, smoking and drinking.

Like most Tibetan young people, Vjam Dbyangs used to be a heavy smoker and drinker, but he managed to stop both when he got involved in telefilm dubbing.

The one who was most happy with the change was his wife Gaisang Lhamo. "I am always willing to do anything I can to support him, if only for the sake of his change," she said.

Tibet Develops Tibetan Language Education

OW2704121791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1022 GMT 27 Apr 91

[Text] Lhasa, April 27 (XINHUA)—As part of an effort to protect Tibetan culture, the authorities in southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region have paid special attention to Tibetan language education in recent years.

In 1988 the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress passed legislation on the "Regulations for the Study and Use of the Tibetan Language". The regulations stipulate that all middle schools should teach the Tibetan language.

In order to achieve the goal, the regional authorities in Tibet have adopted measures aimed at developing Tibetan language education.

In 1989, the Tibetan College enrolled 300 students who will be assigned as Tibetan language teachers after their graduation. Other schools have included Tibetan language teaching courses in their curriculums.

The region has also formed a teaching materials bureau to translate and edit Tibetan language teaching materials.

Since 1989 the regional education and scientific and technological committee has set up four experimental classes which have used Tibetan language materials.

Most teachers and students report that classes taught in the Tibetan language are very easy for Tibetan students to understand.

In order to promote Tibetan language teaching, Purpu Cering, director of the Teaching and Research Office in the Xigaze School, has experimented with many language teaching methods.

An official in charge regional education said: "The aim of strengthening Tibetan language education is to improve the cultural standards of the Tibetan people, and to protect Tibetan culture."

The official said that Tibetan language education will be systematic and regulated.

North Region

Beijing Mayor Outlines Municipal Goals

HK2704043091 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1029 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Report: "Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong on Municipality's Development Targets for the 1990's"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Beijing mayor Chen Xitong today made a long report to the Fourth Session of the Ninth Beijing Municipal People's Congress, and said that, in the 1990's, the overall demands of the municipality's national economy and social development are: tangible upgrading of the modernization level in urban and rural areas, further strengthening the municipality's role as a political and cultural center, marked achievements in industrial structure adjustment, further improvement of the national economy's overall quality, achieving well-off families, and materializing certain goals ahead of schedule.

Chen Xitong today submitted the "Outline of Beijing Municipality's 10-Year Program in National Economy and Social Development and the Eighth Five-Year Plan (Draft)," as well as his report on this Outline (Draft) to Beijing Municipal People's Congress for examination and approval.

In the report, Chen Xitong said, in the extraordinary course of the 1980's, the history of the capital's construction has added a new chapter with "thick colors and strong strokes." In concrete embodiment, the capital's construction developed rapidly according to overall planning, and visible changes took place in the urban and rural areas; the economy which was suited to the

capital's characteristics continued to prosper, and comprehensive economic strength increased markedly; educational and scientific undertakings boomed; the capital's role as a cultural center was further strengthened; people's living standards in the urban and rural areas improved markedly; socialist spiritual civilization construction and the building of socialist democracy and the legal system were upgraded to a new level; and political stability and unity was consolidated and enhanced.

Chen Xitong admitted some shortcomings and difficulties in the municipality's construction and work. These include: the population increases too rapidly; lack of water resources; the municipality's infrastructure cannot meet needs; the financial subsidies' burden is too heavy; public order has not basically improved; dereliction of duty among a small number of cadres, who even abuse power for private purposes and receive bribes; the unhealthy trend of some trades has not been corrected; and so on.

In his report, Chen Xitong said that the main duties and tasks of development in Beijing for the 1990's are: by the end of this century, on the premise of improving economic returns, enable the municipality's GNP to quadruple based on comparable prices in 1980; enable an economic structure which is suited to the capital's characteristics to take shape; make various modernized service facilities available; enable scientific and technological advancement and personnel training to become a determining factor in the capital's socialist modernization construction; establish an economic system and an operation mechanism which are suited to the development of socialist planned commodity economy and to the integration of planned economy and market regulation; improve various social undertakings overall; further improve socialist democracy and the legal system; and have socialist spiritual civilization construction reach a new level.

Chen Xitong stressed in the report that if the International Olympic Committee chooses Beijing as the site of the 27th Olympic Games in 2000, Beijing will spare no effort to confidently run this grand international sports meeting well.

Beijing Stresses Family Planning Priority

HK2904031791 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 29 Apr 91 p 1

(By staff reporter Zhu Baoxia)

[Text] Beijingers came out in force yesterday to prove they're just as keen as the government officials to make family planning a top priority in the capital.

A month-long municipal campaign to highlight the importance of family planning was launched two weeks ago but yesterday was the day it really got into gear with a whole range of street activities for families to enjoy and learn from.

A population "alarm bell" was installed at a crossroads in the capital's southeastern Chongwen District at the start of the day and officials estimated that more than 70,000 people from 5,797 work units in the eight urban and local suburban districts took part in the day's events.

Unveiling the warning bell, Peng Peiyun, minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission and He Luli, vice-mayor of Beijing called for intensified efforts to lower the country's rapid population growth rate.

Organized by the Beijing municipal government and Beijing Family Planning Commission, the campaign aims to inform residents of the serious population situation in Beijing and the country as a whole, make them more aware of State population policy and tell them about the new Beijing Family Planning Regulation which is expected to go into effect in June.

The subject may be serious, but the message yesterday was being put across with the help of around 200 actors, singers, dancers and acrobats who performed in streets throughout the capital.

One 73-year-old grandma from a neighbourhood committee in Chongwen District attracted a large audience by dressing up in stage costume and performing a Shaanxi folk dance called the Yangge.

"Everyone is duty bound to contribute to the country's family planning programme for the benefit of all Chinese and their offspring," she said.

Staff from hospitals including the General Hospital of the People's Liberation Army and hospitals under Beijing Medical Sciences University also did their bit by providing street-side consultancy services.

More than 10,000 publicity black-boards were set up around the city and 500,000 publicity leaflets were given out.

Beijing Rally Commends Ideological Workers

SK2604051691 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO
in Chinese 25 Mar 91 pp 1,2

[By reporter Sun Yushan (1327 3768 1472): "Groups of Heroes on the Beijing Municipal Ideological and Political Front Were Commended"]

[Text] Like horses that opened up the virgin soil, they cultivated and developed the ideological and political work sphere; like the legend of the warrior Danke, they dedicated their burning hearts to illuminating the people's road of advance. On the afternoon of 23 March, at the Beijing Municipal rally to commend outstanding ideological and political work units and workers, leading comrades, including Li Ximing and Chen Xitong presented the plaque of pathbreaking-horse and Danke-cup of citation to 217 outstanding ideological and political work units and 506 outstanding individuals such as Wan Shiquan of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Complex.

More than 2,000 participants expressed their respect for these selfless dedicators with long applause. Cosponsored by the municipal party committee and the municipal government, this rally of heroes was the largest and most ceremonious of its kind ever held in the Beijing Municipal ideological and political front. Attending the rally were representatives of outstanding units that scored noticeable achievements in ideological and political work and representatives of outstanding individuals who made prominent contributions in ideological and political work; "old political workers," who worked diligently for scores of years, and new workers who assumed their political work posts during the last few years; administrative and management cadres who consciously grasped ideological and political work, and comrades of the trade unions, Communist Youth League [CYL] and women's federation, and mass organizations who were good at doing ideological and political work among the masses; leading cadres at all levels and secretaries and leaders of work shifts and groups of the grass-roots party branches; full-time and part-time political work cadres who worked diligently on the forefront, and experts, scholars, and theoretical workers who studied the ideological and political work on the second front.

Chen Xitong, state councillor and municipal mayor, gave an opening address in which he extended lofty respect and regards to the ideological and political workers on various fronts throughout the municipality present at the rally. He said: Since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, we have witnessed great changes in the outlooks of the Beijing urban and rural areas, and scored great achievements in building both the material and spiritual civilizations. Party organizations at all levels across the municipality and ideological and political workers on all fronts have exerted painstaking efforts and done much effective work in this regard. In the struggle to uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization, in the practice of emancipating thinking and promoting reforms and opening up, in the process of overcoming difficulties and carrying out economic construction, during the critical moment of ending turmoils and quelling counterrevolutionary rebellions, and in carrying out a series of important work such as the successful convocation of the 11th Asian Games, they actively publicized to the masses, organized them, and scored great achievements, displaying a very important role. Facts showed that the ideological and political rank of Beijing Municipality is a reliable rank and an indispensable force for building the capital.

Chen Xitong said: As far as the ideological and political workers are concerned, today's rally is an unforgettable date, and as far as the people of the whole municipality are concerned, it is a happy event. It is hoped that this rally will make the whole society show greater concern, pay greater attention to and greater support to ideological and political work, and further enhance the ideological and political work level of Beijing Municipality in an effort to more effectively promote the sound development of economic construction.

Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the municipal party committee, gave a speech at the rally: "Actively Strengthen Ideological and Political Work During the New Period and Promote Reforms, Opening Up, and Socialist Modernization Construction in The Capital." He expounded on the future ideological and political work in five aspects: 1) In carrying out ideological and political work, we must adopt a clear-cut stand, uphold the four cardinal principles, and unswervingly publicize and promote reform and opening up; 2) we must persist in combining ideological and political work with economic construction and go deep to the reality to do practical things and to seek actual results; 3) in doing this work, we must rely on the efforts of all sectors, give wide publicity to the masses, and extensively organize them to create a great social momentum; 4) in carrying out ideological and political work, we must attach strategic importance to education and training for youths; and 5) we must be bold in offering new ideas on the basis of inheriting fine traditions in order to meet the needs of the socialist modernization construction.

Li Ximing stressed: Party and government leaders at all levels must sober-mindedly recognize that the more they carry out reforms and opening up, the more they should strengthen ideological and political work. When we implement reforms and opening up, and widely open the door to receive foreign advanced technology, the international monopoly capitalists will not give up the opportunity to disseminate and publicize the capitalist concept of value and will force us to accept this concept. The foreign hostile forces will also take advantage of the opportunity of reforms and opening up to implement the strategy of "peaceful evolution," and to change our socialist conviction through political, ideological, moral, and cultural infiltration. Therefore, the more we carry out reforms and opening up, the more we should grasp the education on patriotism, collectivism, and socialism; the more we should want to enhance national self-respect, self-confidence, and self-pride; the greater we should pay attention to the struggle in the ideological front; and the more we should persist in the socialist orientation.

Li Ximing said: We must combine ideological and political work with economic work. Only thus can this work be welcomed by the people and be filled with vigor. Ideological and political workers should be determined to go deeply to the forefront of production to get first-hand information, carry out ideological and political work in all units of enterprises, realistically help the masses solve problems, mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of workers to the greatest extent, and promote the development of productive forces.

Li Ximing noted: Along with reform, opening up, and political and economic development, many new subjects have been put forward for ideological and political work. On the one hand, we should conscientiously inherit good ideological and political work experiences, good methods, and fine traditions accumulated during the past scores of years. On the other hand, we should also

cope with the new historical conditions; should strengthen and improve ideological and political work at all levels, through various channels and from different angles; and should study and probe into the new substance, new methods, and new forms of ideological and political work. As an ideological and political worker, we will also have the problems of emancipating minds on the premise of upholding the correct political orientation. In addition to upholding the orientation, we should inherit, probe into, and develop the new methods.

At the rally, Wang Jialiu, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, read the "decision of the municipal party committee and government on commending the outstanding ideological and political work units and workers."

Wang Guang, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and president of the municipal Ideological and Political Work Research Society, presided over the rally.

Wang Renzhi, director of the Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee; Zhao Zongnai, executive deputy director of the Organization Department of the party Central Committee; Yuan Baohua, president of the China Workers' Ideological and Political Work Research Society; and Li Zhijian, Meng Zhiyuan, Yuan Liben, Chen Guangwen, An Lin, Xing Jun, Zhang Dazhong, Zhang Baifa, Su Zhongxiang, Wu Yi, Zhang Peng, and Feng Mingwei attended the commendatory rally.

Hebei Province Awards Medal to Labor Models

SK2904100091 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Apr 91

[Excerpt] (On the eve of 1 May International Labor Day, the province's advanced work teams and individuals who have emerged on various fronts and in various periods by exerting all-out efforts and making contributions vigorously and selflessly, have won the 1 May medal and certificates of merit. On 28 April, the provincial trade union council sponsored a commendation meeting, and on behalf of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions awarded the medals and certificates of merit to the province's advanced personages and collectives. Presenting medals and certificates of merit to these personages and collectives were the leading personnel of the provincial level organs including Xing Chongzhi, Cheng Weigao, Lu Chuanzan, Li Bingliang, Yang Zejiang, Guo Zhi, Li Wenshan, Liu Shanxiang, Chen Yujia, Zhang Runsheng, Guo Hongqi, Gu Erxiang, and Xu Chunxing.

Since the All-China Federation of Trade Unions began to issue 1 May medals and certificates for labor models in 1985, as of 1990 the province has had 212 advanced individuals, 22 advanced units, and 13 advanced enterprises and establishments which have won honorary titles in this regard. These advanced individuals and collectives are concentratedly demonstrating the lofty moral character and brand-new mental outlook of the Chinese working class.

During the commendation meeting, Li Bingliang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech. [passage omitted]

Bu He Presents Government Work Report

Discusses Opening Up

SK2904102091 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Text] In his government work report, Chairman Bu He pointed out: In the next 10 years we should achieve a breakthrough in opening up more to the outside world in order to develop our region's economy, and should continue the principle of opening up to the north and of establishing ties with the south simultaneously, serving the entire country and rejuvenating Inner Mongolia. Based on the characteristics of our region, we should develop foreign economic relations and trade simultaneously, and should open up to the outside world in all directions by expanding foreign trade as the foundation and by developing economic and technological cooperation as the priority.

Bu He pointed out: We should pay attention to developing the three major advantages and expanding the three aspects of work. First, we should fully develop our region's advantage in resources as well as further expand export and economic and technological cooperation with Europe, America, Japan, Hong Kong, and Macao.

Second, we should fully develop the advantage in border trading posts and should further expand border trade as well as cooperation and exchanges in various fields with the Soviet Union, Mongolia, and the East European countries.

Third, we should fully develop our region's geographical advantage of being neighbor to the eight provinces of north, northeast, and northwest China, and we should actively expand the lateral economic ties with other provinces, municipalities, and regions. We should achieve greater success in the work of the two reform experimental zones of Hulun Buir League and Wuhai City, and should give play to their leading role in opening up to the outside world and establishing lateral ties at home. We should make active efforts to create favorable conditions to build and open new trading posts in a planned manner, and to establish overseas trade offices to increase the channels and windows for opening up to the outside world. We should formulate and further improve and implement the preferential policies compatible with the specific conditions of our region, improve our investment climate, and make our region more attractive to foreign investment.

Speaks on Government Reform

SK2904073191 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Text] Speaking on the work for the next decade in his government work report, Chairman Bu He emphasized: We should enhance the concept of reform, increase the

scope of reform, and accelerate its pace. We should regard [words indistinct] as the basic system for rural and pastoral areas, stabilize it, and improve it continuously. In the future, we should focus the reform in rural and pastoral areas on developing multi-layered, and multi-channel socialized service system, establishing and improving the dual management system whereby unified management is combined with separate management, and gradually expanding the collective economic strength. We should encourage and develop multifarm and multi-channel association and cooperation based on voluntary participation and mutual benefit, and gradually establish a new specialized and socialized pattern for agricultural and animal husbandry production, in which agriculture, animal husbandry, industry, and commerce are developed in a coordinated manner, and the processing industry, farming, and livestock breeding are arranged according to the needs of foreign trade. We should regard it the central link of the urban economic reform to invigorate enterprises, especially state large and medium-sized key enterprises, and further persist in, improve, and develop the contracted managerial responsibility system of enterprises. We should continue to enforce the enterprise law, and give enterprises all the policies and powers that should be given them according to the law. We should persist in and improve the director or manager responsibility system, safeguard the central position of directors or managers in production and management, and give full play to the role of enterprise party organizations as a political core, and the role of workers congress in democratic supervision. We should deepen the reform within enterprises, continue to optimize their organization of labor, improve and popularize the method of floating the total payroll according to economic performance to further invigorate enterprises, and gradually establish a mechanism for enterprises to operate independently, be responsible for their own profits and losses, and develop and regulate themselves so that enterprises will truly become the producers and managers of socialist commodities.

Bu He pointed out: We should continue to deepen the reform of the system for the circulation of goods, and gradually establish a new and unified market system. We should continue to implement and improve the various measures for the reform of commerce, service, supply, and marketing, and material management systems, render active support for the development of collective and individual commerce, and gradually establish a multi-layered and multi-channel system for the circulation of goods, with state commercial, supply and marketing cooperative, and material supply departments remaining predominant and the various sectors of the economy supplementing one another. We should actively cultivate and build the markets for the means of production, funds, technology, information, service, and real estate to promote the establishment of the socialist market system with our regional characteristics. In line with state arrangements, we should carry out the planning, financial, banking, tax, price, foreign trade, housing, labor service, and social welfare reforms in a

coordinated manner, further enhance the capacity of governments at all levels for macro regulation and control, and establish scientific systems for policymaking and other aspects of work. On the premise that the socialist public ownership remains predominant, we should have a free hand in developing the various sectors of the economy, such as the individual and private economies, and the three types of joint ventures, and give full play to their role as a beneficial supplement to the public sector of the economy.

Bu He also pointed out: We should facilitate the reform of the political structural in an active and yet prudent manner. Based on the relevant principles, policies, and specific arrangements of the party and the state, we should successfully carry out the organizational reform at the autonomous regional level. We should further popularize the experiences of Zhuozhi County and Qahar Right Wing Front Banner in the county and banner political structural reform, for which the major measures are to streamline the organizations at higher levels, to replenish those at the grass-roots levels, to reduce their staff, to strengthen their service, and to gradually transfer the surplus personnel of the organizations to the forefront of production, circulation, and scientific and technical service.

Views Living Standards

SK2904044091 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Text] In his report to the fourth session of the seventh autonomous regional People's Congress, Chairman Bu He said: The important target of our region's economic and social development for the next decade is to gradually raise the people's living standard to a fairly comfortable level. When this target is attained, the people's material and culture life will be improved to a new level, and urban and rural people's income will register a substantial increase to reach the middle level or higher of the country. By the year 2000, urban and rural people's income will increase by 48 percent from the 1990 figure when allowing for price rises, with the average annual increase being four percent. The per-capita net income of peasants and herdsmen will reach approximately 1,200 yuan and 1,600 yuan, respectively. The means of subsistence will be more abundant, the pattern of consumption will be more rational, housing conditions will improve notably, with the per-capita living space in urban and rural areas reaching the national average of that time, and the problem of unemployment will be solved gradually. The nine-year compulsory education will become by and large universal, efforts will be exerted to make senior middle school education by and large universal in large and medium-sized cities, illiteracy will be eliminated among young and middle-aged persons, and the education and civility of urban and rural people, especially the masses of peasants and herdsmen, will be further improved. Efforts will be further intensified to build various cultural facilities in urban and rural areas, the cultural market will become more thriving, and the

people's cultural life will be enriched. Conditions for health care, especially those in rural and pastoral areas, will be notably improved, and social welfare will reach a fairly high level.

Reports Objectives

SK2904030591 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Text] In his report to the fourth session of the seventh autonomous regional People's Congress, Chairman Bu He said: Our guiding thoughts for the next 10 years and the Eighth Five-Year Plan are to persist in reform and opening up, [words indistinct] and to strive to develop the region and make the people prosper. The major goals are to attain the three goals by and large for the region in the Eighth five-Year Plan, to comprehensively attain the second-step strategic objective by the end of this century, to achieve a 300-percent or more increase in GNP based on the 1980 figure, to greatly enhance the region's economic strength, and to enable the people to lead a fairly comfortable life.

Bu He said: To attain the aforementioned targets, and catch up with the economic development of the country, the major task for our region for the next 10 years is to make the average annual increase in GNP reach 6 percent as set forth for the country. Our plan is to ensure a 7-percent increase and strive for an 8-percent increase. That is, we should ensure an average annual increase of more than 7 percent and strive for an 8-percent increase. Such a growth rate is based on the premise that economic efficiency will be improved and that the comprehensive production capacity will be enhanced. It is a realistic growth rate, and one that ensures vigor and strength for sustained development. [passage indistinct]

Bu He said: When the aforementioned goals and tasks are fulfilled, our region will become an important base in the state for the energy production, raw materials, metallurgical, heavy chemical, and woolen textile industries, for animal husbandry and forestry, and for the production of grain, oil-bearing crops, and sugar. Our region will rank among the best in the country in some fields; its science and technology, education, cultural, and other social undertakings will be further developed; its economy and society will experience a series of historically significant changes; it will enter the 21st century with a new attitude characterized by unity, progress, civility, and prosperity; and it will lay a solid foundation for attaining the third-step strategic objective.

Wang Qun Joins Meeting of Hohhot Deputies

SK2904061491 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Apr 91

[Excerpts] On the morning of 27 April, the Hohhot hall of the regional government auditorium was filled with an enchanting scene of spring. The Hohhot City delegation attending the fourth session of the seventh regional people's congress gathered there to discuss Chairman Bu

He's government work report. As a deputy of Hohhot City, Comrade Wang Qun arrived at the meeting hall a little after 0800 to join the discussion. He greeted the deputies, sat down and took out the government work report. Some comrades extended their welcome to leading comrades, including Wang Qun, Butegeqi, and Alatanaoqier, for their participation in the discussion. Wang Qun said smilingly: You are being too modest. We are all people's deputies and persons of the same family.

When the discussion began, deputies expressed agreement with the government work report's summation of experiences gained during the Seventh Five-Year Plan and the 10 years of reforms and the region's major fighting objectives and important strategic plans set for the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the next 10 years. They held that the report has summed up experiences in a fact-seeking manner, paying attention to achievements and experiences, and problems and disparities, and that the strategic views and fighting objectives for the next 10 years are encouraging and inspiring. [passage omitted]

Wang Qun listened attentively to the speeches made by deputies, made some occasional remarks, and exchanged views with Alatanaoqier who was sitting by his side.

At 1100, Wang Qun put down his spectacles and aired his views: He said: Like all of you, I think the report manifests the spirit of the seventh plenary session and the fourth session of the seventh National People's Congress, tallies with our region's reality and reflects the wishes and demands of more than 20 million people of various nationalities. It is a good report that encourages and inspires the people to advance and to work hard for the prosperity of the country. To put the report into practice realistically, we must exert painstaking efforts. First of all, we must unify thinking. In general, we should further deepen our understanding of the basic experiences of the previous 10 years and the fighting objectives set for the next 10 years. Only when we understand them can we deepen the implementation. The second-step fighting objectives which we have proposed are inspiring. But, realizing them will involve very arduous tasks. We must emancipate our minds, seek truth from facts, work hard, pool our wisdom and efforts, mobilize the whole party and the people of various nationalities across the region, and struggle to realize these objectives with a strong sense of the urgency of the times and of historical responsibility. As long as we conscientiously act in line with the party's line, principles, and policies, proceed from the reality of Inner Mongolia, recognize both the favorable conditions and existing problems and difficulties, and exert conscientious efforts with the greatest determination and will, our goals we surely be attained.

Wang Qun stressed: Stability is an overriding task. Without a very good stable and united political situation, carrying out economic construction will be out of the question. However, our failure in pushing the economic construction forward will affect the stability of the state and the life or death of the nation. We must persist in the ideology of opposing subversion, infiltration, and peaceful evolution, fully understand the international

and domestic situations facing us during the new historical period, maintain sharp political vigilance, be soberly minded, and strive to maintain a stable and united political situation.

At the end of his speech, Wang Qun stressed: At present, the phenomenon of disputing over trifles stills exist in our specific work. Leaders at all levels and all localities and departments must strengthen party building and the building of leading bodies, grasp political and ideological work and the building of spiritual civilization with one hand, while grasping economic construction with the other hand, work with one heart and one mind, and struggle to realize the goal of making the people rich and the region prosperous.

Inner Mongolia People's Congress Holds Plenum

SK2704062591 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Text] On the morning of 26 April, the fourth session of the seventh regional People's Congress held its second plenary meeting.

Entrusted by the regional People's Government, Zhou Weide, chairman of the regional Planning Commission; and (Wang Wenshao), director of the regional Financial Department, respectively delivered the report of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on the implementation of the 1990 national economic and social development plan and the 1991 draft plan, and the report of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on the 1990 final accounts and the 1991 draft budget.

Zhou Weide said in his report: In 1990, the people from higher levels downward across the region conscientiously implemented the principles and policies set forth by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, the regional party committee, and the regional government; realistically made readjustment; retrenched the financial resources; continued to readjust the economic structure; tried every possible means to bridge over the difficulties caused by blocked markets, overstocking of products, and lack of funds; and ensured that the region's national economic situation was developing toward a good orientation. This year, we should continue to persist in the basic line of one focus and two basic points, and the principle of unity, construction, reforms, and opening the country to the outside world; enhance the sense of urgency for the times and the sense of responsibility for history; further emancipate our minds; upgrade our awareness; promote reforms; expand the scale of opening the country to the outside world; balance the relationship between various sectors of the economy; arouse the enthusiasm of the people on all fronts; strive to ensure a sustained, steady, and harmonious development of the national economy; and make a new stride for realizing the second-step strategic fighting goal.

(Wang Wenshao) said in his report: Despite various contradictions and difficulties, last year, the region did a good job in implementing the 1990 budget, struck a

balance between revenues and expenditures, and had a slight surplus. The guiding ideologies for arranging the budget for this year are to continuously implement the principle of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order; to reasonably readjust the industrial structure; to improve [words indistinct]; to continuously enliven large and medium-sized enterprises; to positively pioneer financial resources to ensure a stable increase in revenues; to actually foster the belt-tightening concept; to ensure the construction of key, planned, and productive projects and stop the construction of nonkey, unplanned, and nonproductive projects; to concentrate efforts on readjusting the structure of expenditures; to appropriately readjust [words indistinct]; to reduce financial burdens; and to strengthen the financial front's capability of controlling the macroeconomy.

Zhang Cangong, executive chairman of the session, chaired the meeting.

Also attending the meeting as executive chairmen were Liu Zhenyi, Zhou Rongchang, (Zhang Penghai), Jia Cai, and (Guo Liancai).

All members participating in the fourth session of the sixth regional committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and responsible persons of the departments concerned attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

Nonparty Forum on Personnel Affairs Held

SK2704062391 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Text] On the afternoon of 26 April, the regional party committee held a forum of nonparty personages. Some responsible persons of various regional democratic parties and the regional Federation of Industry and Commerce, and some nonparty personages were invited to attend the forum to democratically discuss matters of personnel affairs as defined at the fourth session of the seventh regional People's Congress and the fourth session of the sixth regional committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], and to set forth opinions in this regard.

Qian Fenyong, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, chaired the forum. At the forum, Bai Enpei, Standing Committee member of the regional party committee and director of the regional Organizational Department, introduced some persons selected.

Zhang Dinghua, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, pointed out at the forum: Democratically consulting with personages of various democratic parties, nonparty personages, and persons of all circles on great matters is a fine tradition of our party. The two sessions are convened at the crucial moment when the region is making efforts to promote the economic construction and social development, and are of far-reaching significance. The matters relating to personnel

affairs are one of the important items on the agenda of the sessions. We hope that you will fully express your opinions at this forum. The matters relating to personnel affairs will be handled according to the legal procedure of the National People's Congress and the Constitution of the National CPPCC Committee.

Liu Zhenyi, (Zhou Weiyu), Li Shuyuan, Wang Chonren, Chen Jie, Lan Qianfu, (Ji Zongyi), Wu Lan, (Zhang Shunzhen), (Chen Youfen), (Yang Jingqi), and (Wan Xiga), responsible persons of various regional democratic parties and the regional Federation of Industry and Commerce, and nonparty personages, respectively expressed their opinions at the forum.

Zhou Junqiu, director of the United Front Work Department of the regional party committee, attended the forum.

Tianjin People's Congress Eyes Municipal Growth

OW2604163291 Beijing XINHUA in English 1127 GMT 26 Apr 91

[Text] Tianjin, April 26 (XINHUA)—Tianjin City in north China successfully accomplished its development targets set for the 1981-1990 period, according to Tianjin Mayor Nie Bichu.

Addressing the on-going session of the municipal People's Congress, Nie said that during the period the city's social and economic lives experienced historical changes:

- The city's economic strength has obviously improved. In 1990, Tianjin's gross national product (GNP) reached 30 billion yuan, and city revenue reached 24.3 billion yuan. At the same time, the average per capita gnp increased to 3,493 yuan, more than double the national average.
- The Tianjin economy maintained stable and sustained development. In 1990, its industrial output value reached 71.73 billion yuan, some 1.6 times that of 1980; agricultural output value was 27.7 billion yuan, 11 times that of 1980; and the retail sales volume reached 14.94 billion yuan, twice the 1980 figure.

Nie said that in the past ten years Tianjin has turned over 52.7 billion yuan to the state, surpassing the total amount for the previous 30 years.

- Technology reached new heights during the period. Tianjin concentrated on the development of 18 industrial sectors such as the manufacture of bicycles, matches, clothing and textiles, and a number of emerging industries such as automobiles, electronics and small electrical appliances.

According to the mayor, basic industries such as those related to energy and raw materials have also been

strengthened. At the same time high technology industries in the area of computers, optical fiber telecommunications, program-controlled telephones, precision machinery and some other new products have also been developed.

—Tianjin's foreign-oriented economy has made great strides. Along with construction of the economic development zone and the implementation of the open policy in an all-round way, Tianjin is now one of the most attractive areas for overseas businessmen.

In the past ten years, the city exported products valued at over 14.7 billion U.S. dollars, thus surpassing total exports for the previous 30 years. By the end of 1990, the city had attracted some 1.73 billion U.S. dollars in foreign funding and 236 foreign-funded enterprises had become operational.

—A number of large projects created a new Tianjin. The large water diversion project on Luanhe River is complete, and a number of water supply facilities have been installed. In addition, thermal power plants have been constructed, and a transportation network centering around the port is complete.

As part of Tianjin's transformation, a large number of department stores, special shopping streets, hotels and other service facilities have opened and have given the city a new face.

—The living conditions of the city's residents have improved dramatically. In 1990, the average annual income of urban residents had increased by 67 percent to 1,522 yuan, while the average net income of rural residents reached 1,069 yuan, up 97.5 percent over 1980.

In the past ten years the city constructed over 31.66 million square meters of living space, and the average living space per person increased from 3.6 to 6.7 square meters.

Nie said that great changes have also taken place in other areas including urban and rural reform, and science and education.

Tianjin Privately Owned Enterprises Increase

SK2904072791 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO
in Chinese 1 Apr 91 p 1

[Summary] In 1990, Tianjin Municipality achieved stable and great development of privately owned enterprises. As of the end of 1990, the number of privately owned enterprises reached 1,364, which accommodated 24,229 employees. Their registered funds have reached 116.41 million yuan. The 1990 total output value of these enterprises reached 165.3 million yuan and their business volume reached 60.26 million yuan.

Tianjin 1990 Export Achievements Reported

SK2904062791 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO
in Chinese 31 Mar 91 p 1

[Summary] Tianjin Municipality scored marked achievements in exports in 1990. The Tianjin Port office fulfilled the export tasks of 8.87 million tons, a 12.6 percent increase over 1989. Foreign exchanges earned from these exports were \$4.25 billion, a 7 percent increase over 1989. Of these exports, commodities exported by the municipality in the year was 1.89 million tons, a 10.4 percent increase over its export plan; and foreign exchanges earned by the municipality from the exports were \$1.785 billion, a 14.8 percent increase over its export plan. The volume of exported commodities in January and February 1991 showed a 68.4 percent increase over the same period of 1990.

President Li To Define Mainland's Status*OW2504132791 Taipei CNA in English 0827 GMT
25 Apr 91*

[Text] Taipei, April 25 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui will use his news conference scheduled for April 30 to clearly define Communist China's "status" vis-a-vis the Republic of China [ROC] in the post-communist rebellion period, Presidential Spokesmen Cheyne Chiu said.

President Li will declare an end to the period of national mobilization and suppression of communist rebellion starting May 1 during the coming press conference.

The Republic of China has regarded the Chinese communists (?as) a rebel group since they seized control of the mainland in 1949. "After more than 40 years of hostility," Chiu said, "it is high time for us to define [words indistinct] a realistic and pragmatic manner."

In defining Communist China "status," Chiu said, its government and party should be treated separately. How the ROC will define the Communist Chinese "government" in the post-rebellion period will depend on whether Peking shows goodwill toward Taipei, Chiu explained.

The ROC Government has not given Communist China a consistent appellation, Chiu said. "We hope to decide on a suitable name for Peking in the post-rebellion period," he added.

On the emergency powers granted to the president in the recently approved constitutional amendments, Chiu said it is not uncommon in democratic countries to grant such powers to heads of state.

Chiu said he believes President Li will not abuse his emergency powers. The president will issue emergency orders only when the nation faces grave threats to national security and the people's well-being, he added.

Article 7 of the constitutional amendments approved by the just-concluded National Assembly's extraordinary session states that the president may issue emergency orders on the recommendation of the Executive Yuan, without the restrictions imposed by Article 43 of the Constitution. But the orders must be approved by the Legislative Yuan within 10 days. If the Legislative Yuan disapproves, the orders shall be withdrawn.

Hao Says Anticommunist Policy To Be Maintained*OW2504131291 Taipei CNA in English 0813 GMT
25 Apr 91*

[Text] Taipei, April 25 (CNA)—Premier Hao Po-tsun Thursday told an Executive Yuan meeting that the government's determination to carry out its anti-communist policy and promote freedom and democracy will not change after the period of mobilization for suppression of communist rebellion ends.

President Li Teng-hui is expected to announce on May 1 an end to the four-decade-long period of mobilization in accordance with a National Assembly decision adopted at its second extraordinary session, which ended on April 24.

The premier also said at the meeting that the maintenance of national security and social stability is essential to the nation's economic development, therefore he hoped that no incident that might affect social order would occur in the future.

SEF Advance Team Departs for Mainland*OW2604120091 Taipei CNA in English 0824 GMT
26 Apr 91*

[Text] Taipei, April 26 (CNA)—Four staff members of the Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF) left here Friday for the China mainland to arrange for a visit by a 16-member SEF delegation to begin on April 28.

SEF Vice Secretary-General Chen Jung-chieh, head of the four-member advance team, said the delegation, to be led by its secretary-general C.V. Chen, will explain SEF's goals and operations to mainland authorities responsible for cross-Straits affairs.

SEF Delegation To Visit Mainland 28 Apr*OW2504133591 Taipei CNA in English 0843 GMT
25 Apr 91*

[Text] Taipei, April 25 (CNA)—An 18-member delegation of the Straits Exchange Foundation [SEF] officials will leave Taipei April 28 for a five-day visit to the Chinese Mainland.

The group, to be headed by SEF Secretary-General C.V. Chen, hopes during its upcoming visit to establish regular communications channels with Peking in order to promote cross-strait civilian exchanges during its upcoming visit. Chen said the mainland Red Cross Society has helped arrange the itinerary of the first SEF delegation to the mainland.

"We'll first introduce SEF's goals and operating principles to the Peking authorities responsible for cross-strait exchanges," Chen said.

"We also hope to develop regular cross-strait communication channels and to decide on the mode of such courtesy calls," the noted lawyer said.

The delegation will also discuss with Peking authorities those matters SEF has been commissioned by the ROC [Republic of China] Government to handle, including the verification of mainland documents and identities, illegal immigration, smuggling and acts of piracy in the Taiwan Strait.

Chen said SEF has collected detailed information about mainland stowaways and acts of piracy and will ask Peking to take effective steps to eliminate the illegal practices.

The group will also seek to collect more information about the current mainland situation and to establish cooperative ties with its counterpart mainland organizations, Chen added.

New Task Force To Aid Investment in Mainland

*OW2504134291 Taipei CNA in English 0852 GMT
25 Apr 91*

[Text] Taipei, April 25 (CNA)—A task force will be organized soon to assist domestic manufacturers in investing in Mainland China, the Ministry of Economic Affairs announced Wednesday.

The task force will be organized by the cabinet-level Mainland Affairs Council, the Interior Ministry, the Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF) and the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Vice Economic Affairs Minister Wang Chih-kang said the supraministerial task force will be divided into five teams:

- Information services team to be organized by the China External Trade Development Council (CETRA), the Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT), and SEF to collect mainland trade and investment information;
- Consulting services team to help local manufacturers with legal, tax, and other administrative problems; the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Chinese National Federation of Industries (CNFI) and SEF will be responsible for the team;
- Manufacturers service team to help local manufacturers organize associations based on business lines in order to secure the safety of mainland investments, to solicit their opinions on increasing or reducing allowed investments in the China Mainland; SEF and CNFI will be responsible for the team;
- General affairs service team to help manufacturers establish subsidiaries in third countries and to resolve entry and exit problems; BOFT and CETRA will be in charge of its affairs; and
- Administrative affairs service under the Ministry of Economic Affairs to coordinate the works of the teams.

Investment on Mainland Exceeds \$750 Million

*OW2604090791 Taipei CNA in English 0743 GMT
26 Apr 91*

[Text] Taipei, April 26 (CNA)—Taiwan businessmen have so far invested 753.9 million U.S. dollars in 2,503 projects on the Chinese mainland, according to the investment reports filed in recent months by them with the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

In a briefing for Economics Minister Vincent Siew Friday on the investment reports, Kao Hsin-yang, executive secretary of the ministry's Investment Commission, said the electrical industry topped the list of investments with U.S.\$102 million, followed by the vehicle

industry with U.S.\$78.9 million, the footwear industry with U.S.\$58.7 million, and the service industry with U.S.\$56.4 million.

He said that of the total investment U.S.\$121 million went to Guangdong Province, U.S.\$111 million to Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, U.S.\$92 million to Xiamen, U.S.\$87 million to Shanghai, and U.S.\$55 million to Guangzhou.

Judicial Yuan Chief May Resign From Party Post

*OW2504134591 Taipei CNA in English 0819 GMT
25 Apr 91*

[Text] Taipei, April 25 (CNA)—Judicial Yuan President Lin Yang-kang, a political heavyweight seen widely as a possible presidential candidate, appears quite determined that he should resign from the ruling Kuomintang's [KMT] top policymaking body so that he can better devote himself to "what he ought to be doing."

He also gave points to refute the opposition's remark that the National Assembly [NA] simply "put the same old stuff in a new bottle."

That "Uncle Ah-ang," as he is often referred to by his fellow Taiwan-borns, should quit the KMT Central Committee's Standing Committee has been the view of many scholars for some time, but Lin's remarks Wednesday confirmed that he himself has been thinking the same way.

Lin said he would "when appropriate" resign his post of KMT Central Committee's Standing Committee but did not say exactly when. He added however that he would have to bring the matter up to President Li Teng-hui who also is KMT chairman and "make sure no outside sources understand" his move.

Lin, who heads the law section of the KMT's constitutional reform working group, was also asked to comment on the persisting opposition view that the amendments adopted by the just concluded National Assembly special session are "same old stuff in a new bottle" contrived by the party to "cheat by sleight of hand."

"That is a misconception formed in the absence of in-depth knowledge about what went into the 10-article attachment that will replace the Constitution's temporary provisions," Lin said.

To illustrate his point, Lin spoke of 1) the legal basis now available for new elections to produce members for the parliamentary bodies, 2) reduced scales of those bodies compared with what got produced back on the mainland, 3) limit to the creation of special organizations by the president, and 4) greater ability of the legislature and the cabinet to check possible misuse of presidential emergency powers.

Lin hopes that the second-stage constitutional reform, to be undertaken early next year by new National Assembly

deputies, will be based on the outcome of adequate advance consultation among all the sources concerned.

It was noted meanwhile that while the presidential emergency power as provided for in the temporary provisions has never been abused by Li or his predecessors. Li gave his word at the NA closing Wednesday that he would be cautious about the power given in a newly added clause.

Legislator Says DPRK Adopts Open-Door Policy

*OW2504124191 Taipei CNA in English 0816 GMT
25 Apr 91*

[Text] Taipei, April 25 (CNA)—North Korea could become a gateway for Republic of China [ROC] businessmen hoping to tap Soviet markets if Taipei signs a trade cooperation agreement with Pyongyang, a Kuomintang legislator said.

Chang Shih-liang, who just returned from a visit to Pyongyang, said that North Korea has formally adopted an open-door policy and welcomes foreign investments.

Chang said high-ranking North Korean trade officials he met during the visit agreed to study the feasibility of signing a trade and economic cooperation accord between organizations in the two countries. Taipei and Pyongyang do not have diplomatic ties and North Korea has been a staunch ally of Communist China.

North Korea also agreed, if necessary, to exchange trade office with the ROC, Chang said.

At present, Chang explained local businessmen can set up processing plants in North Korea and export the finished products to the Soviet Union.

North Korea also welcomes Taiwan investments in electronics, computers, telecommunications, textiles, garments, shoemaking, toys and machinery industries, Chang added.

Li Accepts Communications Minister's Resignation

*OW2504135391 Taipei CNA in English 0802 GMT
25 Apr 91*

[Text] Taipei, April 25 (CNA)—Communications Minister Clement C.P. Chang's resignation was heatedly discussed by the Legislative Yuan Wednesday, where many lawmakers said Chang's decision befits a "responsible politically appointed official."

The minister resigned over a controversial stock deal in which his wife and daughter were allegedly involved. Government spokesman Shaw Yu-ming said Chang had tendered his resignation to Premier Hao Po-tsun Wednesday morning, and Hao had "accepted the resignation to show respect for Minister Chang's personal decision."

Shaw described Chang's decision to resign as "a responsible, courageous act." He hoped the move would help maintain the credibility and good image of the cabinet.

Chao Shao-kang, a Kuomintang [KMT] young Turk, said the stock scandal had turned into "a burden and an embarrassment" for the Hao cabinet, and Chang had to leave in order to dispell public doubts.

"Other politically appointed officials must be reminded that they must face greater and stricter criticisms than others," Chao said.

Both Ting Shou-chung and Yu Mu-ming of the KMT lamented that Chang's resignation came too late. "People are extremely wary of money politics these days," Ting said.

Chou Chuan, also of the KMT, did not agree. She said it was not too late for Chang to resign until the prosecution had decided whether or not Chang's daughter Chia-yi had been aware of the insider trading.

"As a matter of fact, the minister had long ago tendered his resignation, but it had not been accepted by Hao Po-tsun," she added.

Chang offered to quit last month when the stock trading scandal was unveiled, but Premier Hao then refused to accept his resignation because the case was still under investigation.

After accepting Chang's resignation Hao assigned Vice Communications Minister Mi Cheng-fan to assume Chang's duties until a new minister is appointed.

Minister Without Portfolio Wu Po-hsiu is likely to succeed Chang in an expected partial cabinet reshuffle next month, according to a mass-circulation CHINA TIME report today.

Cabinet Secretary General Wang Chao-ming said Chang's resignation will not lead to a major cabinet reshuffle.

A senior politician, the 62-year-old Chang had been speaker of the Taipei City Council for years before he was appointed communications minister in June 1989.

Chang himself declined to comment on his decision after attending a weekly meeting of the ruling Kuomintang's decision-making Central Standing Committee in the morning.

Earlier in the morning, Chang went to the Taipei district prosecutors' office where he was questioned by Prosecutor Hsu Ah-kui on the NT\$600 million (U.S.\$22 million) stock deal scandal.

Hsu subpoenaed Chang for questioning on Monday, but the minister failed to appear because he had claimed he had to attend a ministry meeting.

Chang's wife Chiang Wen-tsu and their married daughter Chang Chia-yi were allegedly involved in a stock deal in which Hualon Corp., a major textile company in which Chiang is an important shareholder, sold five million shares in an unlisted insurance company to Chang Chia-yi and a university professor at cut-rate prices.

Hsu has issued another subpoena calling Chang Chia-yi for questioning today in connection with the scandal, but she did not appear on the grounds that she is busy with her studies in the United States.

Economy Shows Signs of Recovery in 1st Quarter

OW2604120291 Taipei CNA in English 0801 GMT
26 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 26 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] economy showed strong signs of recovery in the first quarter of 1991, with both exports and imports posting double-digit growth, the head of the Council for Economic Planning and Development [CEPD] reported.

Shirley Kuo told a cabinet weekly meeting Thursday that ROC exports rose 10.3 percent in the January-March period, while imports surged 12.9 percent.

The nation's trade surplus continued to decline in the first quarter to 1.6 billion U.S. dollars, Kuo said. The surplus with the United States fell nearly 30 percent to 1.3 billion U.S. dollars, a development which, Kuo said, should help lessen U.S. pressure on Taipei for more trade concessions.

The CEPD chairwoman continued that ROC exports to Hong Kong and Europe grew substantially during the three-month period and trade surpluses with the two regions further widened. The sharp growth in exports to the British colony might be a sign of mounting Taiwan reliance on mainland China markets, Kuo cautioned. Also noteworthy was the snowballing trade deficit with Japan, which zoomed to an all-time high of 2.08 billion U.S. dollars.

The professor-turned administrator said the export boom has stimulated an increase in industrial output and a resurgence in private investment willingness. The number of new companies rose 35 percent in the first two months of the year while reinvestments by existing firms recorded a 60 percent gain.

On domestic commodity prices, Kuo reported that inflationary pressure has subsided because of stable international oil prices. March's consumer and wholesale prices dropped from February's levels. Compared with last March, consumer prices had climbed 2.8 percent, while wholesale prices picked up 4.2 percent.

Tax revenues, a measure of economic performance in earlier months, dropped 18.6 percent in the first quarter from a year before, Kuo reported.

The domestic money supply has been growing at a normal pace since the beginning of the year, Kuo said, but bank reserves tightened in the later half of March, thus causing a one percent rise in interbank interest rates during the month.

The New Taiwan dollar depreciated 15 NT cents against the U.S. dollar during March because of the greenback's

rally on international monetary markets. The month's average exchange rate stood at 27.27 NT dollars for one U.S. dollar.

The latest Central Bank of China [CBC] statistics show deposits at all domestic financial institutions rose 10.5 percent in March from a year before; lending and investments by local banks picked up 15.3 percent. All pointed to a recovery in the domestic economy, CBC officials said.

A highly placed CEPD official also said both the leading and the coincident economic indicators chalked up 2 percent rises in March, the largest single-month gains since the second half of 1990. The figures suggest that the country's economy will recover strongly in the months ahead, the official added.

Export Processing Zone To Be Set Up in Panama

OW2504131691 Taipei CNA in English 0856 GMT
25 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 25 (CNA)—The Republic of China Government has agreed to establish an export processing zone in Panama to help promote the economic development of that Central American country.

The Executive Yuan approved Thursday a memorandum concerning the zone proposed by the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

The ministry said that Panama Industry and Trade Minister Juan Chevalier visited here in early March this year and discussed with Economic Affairs Minister Vincent Siew questions concerning the establishment of the Panamanian export processing zone.

Vice Foreign Minister Returns From Japan, ROK

OW2604091091 Taipei CNA in English 0737 GMT
26 Apr 91

[Text] Taipei, April 26 (CNA)—Vice Foreign Minister John Chang said that the Republic of China's relations with South Korea [ROK] are sound and solid and there is still ample room for development in its relations with Japan.

Chang made the remarks at a press conference after returning home Thursday from visits to Japan and Korea.

Chang said that during his visit to Japan between April 15-20, he had met former prime ministers Yasuhiro Nakasone, Norboru Takeshita, Takeo Fukuda, Vice Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, and prominent parliamentarians and political figures. Both sides exchanged views on how to promote substantive relations between Taipei and Tokyo and how to narrow the huge Sino-Japanese trade gap.

Chang denied that Sino-Korean relations are in danger. He said that during his visit to Seoul April 20-25, he met Deputy Prime Minister Choe Ho-chung and Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok. Both said they attached great importance to the relations.

Chang said that Korean officials had explained their northern policy during the meetings, and Chang expressed his concern about the exchange of trade offices between mainland China and South Korea.

Chang said that he had asked for South Korea's support in joining the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Group (APEC) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Korean officials promised to support the ROC's applications.

He stressed that since the crude oil imported by Japan and Korea from the Middle East has to go through the Taiwan Strait, a stable and secure Taiwan Strait will help Japan and Korea to promote their trade.

Taiwan-Malaysia Tax Exemption Talks Fail

*OW2604091591 Taipei CNA in English 0751 GMT
26 Apr 91*

[Text] Taipei, April 26 (CNA)—The fourth round of talks on tax exemptions between the Republic of China [ROC] and Malaysia failed in Taipei Thursday.

Differences on exchanging tax information and tax reduction measures aborted the three-day talks.

The talks were initiated by the Malaysian Government three years ago in order to attract ROC investors. The ROC Government responded enthusiastically because it hoped to enhance trade relations between the two countries.

ROC investments in Malaysia totaled 147 million U.S. dollars in 1988 but surged to 2.3 billion U.S. dollars in 1990. Malaysian Government approved 270 ROC investment applications last year.

If the fifth round of talks succeeds, Malaysia will become the second member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations after Singapore to sign a tax exemption agreement with the ROC.

Nicaraguan Envoy Notes Upcoming Li Visit

*OW2504173291 Taipei CNA in English 1550 GMT
25 Apr 91*

[Text] Taipei, April 25 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui of the Republic of China [ROC] has agreed in principle to visit several Central American countries, including Nicaragua and Costa Rica. [words indistinct] Nicaraguan ambassador Pedro J. Chamorro Barrios said Thursday.

Chamorro, Managua's first ambassador to Taipei since the two countries resumed diplomatic relations last November, told a press conference the Republic of China chief of state will visit Nicaragua and Costa Rica during the Central American tour.

Chamorro also said Nicaragua President Violeta Chamorro, his mother, may visit the Republic of China sometime between October and December in return for Li's state visit.

He confirmed that Nicaragua has asked the Republic of China to extend a U.S.\$100 million loan. Negotiations are still under way, he added.

Taipei has established a U.S.\$1 billion international economic cooperation development fund aimed at helping developing countries develop their economies by providing them with low-interest loans and technical assistance.

Chamorro said his country welcomes ROC businessmen to invest and establish joint ventures there. In a bid to attract foreign investors, he added, Nicaragua is planning to establish a free trade zone.

Foreign companies investing in Nicaragua will benefit from various preferential treatments, including tax incentives, and will gain easier access to the American market, he said.

To boost ROC businessmen's confidence in Nicaragua's investment environment, Chamorro stressed that his country has been steadily marching toward democracy and peace since the free elections last year.

Chamorro presented his credentials to President Li Tuesday.

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